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FURTHER BUDAPEST REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SALT-II ANNOUNCEMENT

Vance Announcement

LD101151 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] As a result of more than 6 years of work, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed in principle on SALT-II. The news was announced by Vance, secretary of state, in Washington last night. Istvan Kulcsar reports from (?New York):

[Kulcsar--begin recording] The secretary of state said that during his talks with Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador, in the past months and weeks, they successfully agreed on all the important issues of the SALT treaty. The remaining few secondary issues will be cleared up by Soviet and American specialists in Geneva during the forthcoming weeks. The two great powers will soon make an announcement about a meeting of their heads of state, at which time the SALT agreement will be signed.

Secretary of State Vance explained the importance of the agreement in detail, emphasizing that the agreement strengthens the security of the allies of the United States and of the whole world, that it decreases the possibility of a nuclear war.

Secretary of Defense Brown, who was also present in the White House when the announcement was made, said that although the SALT agreement restricts the arms race, the United States will continue its armaments program outside the sphere of banned activity.

Observers expect that the summit meeting at which Brezhnev and Carter will sign the arms limitation treaty will be held next month in a European city. [end recording]

Now Andras Kerekes reports from Moscow:

[Kerekes--begin recording] The Soviet Union has always regarded the limitation of strategic arms systems as the most important issue in Soviet-American relations, observers here point out. The new agreement, concluded after long years of work, in itself, of course, cannot end the arms race and no one here nurtures illusions about this. It is, however, certain that it will be a significant contribution to the strengthening of the policy of detente and will be a good starting point from which to begin negotiations as soon as possible about a new phase of qualitative progress in arms limitation.

Analyzing prevalent tendencies in American public opinion, a PRAVDA correspondent points out that the majority of Americans support detente, peace and the limitation of strategic arms systems but at the same time it would be a mistake to underestimate the activity of the small but high-ranking and influential group which has opposed SALT from the start and continues its efforts to throw the world into a new round of the arms race. [end recording]

And here is a report from (?Bonn) by Ivan Lipovecz:

[Lipovecz--begin recording] The SALT-II agreement directly affects Western Europe, too. The news of the Soviet-American agreement was greeted with understandable joy in Bonn. According to the stance taken by the Schmidt government, this was the most important precondition for progress at the MBFR talks in Vienna. [end recording]

Carter 'Warning'

LD110146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. President today twice warned the legislators that a possible rejection of the SALT agreement would be completely against the interests of the country and the world. According to Carter, the rejection of the agreement between the two great powers would mean the continuation of the accumulation of nuclear weapons.

Evaluation of Agreement

LD110932 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Having been a New York correspondent, Eva Vertes was able to follow the SALT negotiations for years. On this basis, how does she evaluate the agreement in principle which has been reached by the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Vertes] Those interested in foreign affairs--and the foreign correspondent is always pleased to see how many such people are in our country--often find that newer and newer expressions make their way into the international political vocabulary. The latest such term, connected with SALT, is agreement in principle. This has the same meaning in all languages, namely that the two interested governments have at last agreed on the interpretation of the treaty which has been drawn up and thus they have been able to instruct the Soviet and American delegations, composed of experts, to work out the final draft.

At last, we said: Indeed, a good many years have passed since the beginning of this process. There is no agreement as to the actual date of this beginning. It would not be without a certain symbolism--nor would it be contrary to the facts--to assert that the beginnings of SALT coincided with the birth of another concept that sounded new and strange in those days: the hot line. Both literally and metaphorically, the hot line has made a considerable contribution in the last decade and a half, including the 6 years which have passed since Brezhnev and then President Nixon agreed to work out a second SALT treaty.

Whichever way we look at it, it has taken a long time and not always because of the extreme complexity and sensitivity of the problems. Nonetheless, no one asserts that this is the end of the negotiations. Rather, this is the beginning of something, not only in the sense that the agreement is in itself a good starting point for developing Soviet-American relations but also in that the discussions aimed at the next, third SALT agreement can begin from this point. Since according to the original timetable the third SALT agreement should be underway by now, any further delay would be harmful. It would also be harmful to neglect the fact that this is a treaty between two governments and thus each side must insure that it is enacted and put into practice.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF TREATY

LD101922 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Now that the 6 years of negotiations on a new Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic arms have terminated in substantive success, with a very few points of [word indistinct] significance to be ironed out, it would now seem that the ceremony in which Presidents Brezhnev and Carter will put their signatures to the final text will take place in June. The venues most often suggested are Helsinki, Stockholm and Vienna.

In the commentary which follows we look at what this treaty signifies to the world, and to Poland in particular.

It is a lucky coincidence that the news that the negotiations have ended in success came on the 34th anniversary of VE-Day, the day on which the gunfire of World War II fell silent for the first time in 2,078 days of fighting in Europe. For the first time, as the Nazi Third Reich capitulated, people stopped dying on the battlefields and in the concentration camps.

Poland's leader, Edward Gierek, referred to this in an address delivered this Monday to a National Congress of Polish War Veterans. He said: When we undertook the effort to raise our country from the ruins, we defined our hopes in one slogan--no more war. This has consistently remained the overwhelming tenet of Polish foreign policy.

As early as 1946, Poland presented her first initiative at the United Nations geared to reducing atomic weapons. And 32 years later, at last year's session of this most universal of all international organizations, a Polish-sponsored declaration was approved on educating the societies for life in peace.

Poland, from the very outset, offered the fullest support to the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive weapons, since it is surely obvious to all that any limitation of such weapons must have a beneficial influence on consolidating world peace and international security. A statement to this effect was issued last week by the Polish Government, in which the hope was expressed that further limitations in nuclear weapons would follow and that the conditions would be created in the wake of the SALT treaty which would lead to progress being made in other disarmament negotiations currently under way.

Evidently, the most urgent problem facing mankind today is to halt the arms race, to prevent the outbreak of a new war particularly a nuclear conflict. Once this new Soviet-American treaty is signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev, and ratified by the two countries, a slowdown in the arms race may be expected.

Even more important, a barrier will have been created to any further qualitative and quantitative expansion of the most destructive types of weapons. One may also expect a pickup in the pace of work at the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva and in the negotiations on reducing military contingents and weaponry in central Europe. This would improve the whole international climate and the process of detente would obtain fresh impulses which it requires so badly at this moment.

In a word, the SALT-II treaty does not constitute a terminal moment in the Soviet-American strategic dialog. It must be seen as the beginning of the road for talks which would give fruit in the shape of further limitations of strategic offensive weapons.

PRAGUE VIEWS AGREEMENT AS SOVIET SUCCESS

LD101736 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The reaching of an agreement in principle on the signing of a new Soviet-American treaty to limit strategic offensive arms, known as SALT-II, would mean a successful completion of almost 7 years of negotiations on whether an important step toward the strengthening of international peace and security will be taken or not.

Optimistic reports from Washington fill rightly with joy millions of inhabitants of our planet who desire peace, but on the other hand are disliked by those imperialist forces who would like to torpedo the process of easing international tension, particularly disarmament. Even the present Beijing leadership has openly joined these forces. Political observers say that the speedy completion of the final stage of the Soviet-American SALT-II talks is due particularly to Soviet diplomacy. As you may know, the American side defended the view that some remaining unresolved questions ought to be dealt with at a summit meeting. This would have enabled certain U.S. circles to put forward new demands, create new, literally last minute difficulties and thus complicate the talks anew.

Although the date of the highest Soviet representative, Leonid Brezhnev's, meeting with American President Carter to sign the SALT-II treaty is not yet known, it is already now possible to speak of the far-reaching importance of this document. It is beyond any doubt that practical measures to lessen the danger of war, of the arms race and proceed toward genuine disarmament are playing an ever more important rule in the further easing of international tension. The SALT-II treaty is such a practical step which strengthens confidence and cooperation in Soviet-American relations. The SALT-II treaty is also rightly considered to be an opening to SALT-III negotiations which will concern Europe where there is at present the largest concentration of troops and military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

The SALT-II treaty which endorses the Soviet Union's unswerving course toward international relaxation cannot only contribute to improving the international situation but it can also influence favorably further disarmament negotiations, especially the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

Last but not least it is also necessary to emphasize that the successful completion of the SALT-II negotiations would mark a victory of reason, something which mankind's peaceful perspective is to a considerable extent dependent on.

Bratislava Comment

LD102024 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] An important event was announced in Washington yesterday evening which affects fundamental questions of the policy of detente. Miloslav Ambrus, our New York correspondent, report:

The U.S. State Department announced that the United States has requested the USSR to announce in Moscow and Washington that both countries have virtually concluded the 7 years of talks on the draft treaty on a limitation of strategic arms at the same time as the American side [informs] its allies about it. This also applies to the exact time and place of the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. Representatives of the U.S. State Department [words indistinct] at least the fact that the meeting will take place in a neutral country in Europe. In this connection Vienna is being mentioned in Washington more often than Geneva is, whereas Stockholm and Helsinki, also previously mentioned as possible places of the meeting of the two statesmen, are no longer being mentioned.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, announcing that an agreement in principle on the treaty has been achieved, stated that Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will sign it in about a month's time. By means of this treaty, Vance said, we are taking a very important step toward a secure America and a secure world. The treaty will restrict the race in nuclear rearmament and will reduce the possibility of a nuclear war.

But the virtual conclusion of the SALT-II negotiations is not welcomed in Washington by all political representatives, above all by senators who are still to discuss its contents before approving it in the ratification process. The more than 100 pages of the text of the very complicated treaty, setting out very precisely the numbers of rockets and nuclear weapons allowed, is to be submitted by President Carter to the Senate probably around 1 July. The text will first be discussed by the Foreign Relations and Military committees and will reach the 100-strong plenum of the Senate on 1 October at the earliest, or, perhaps, by the end of the year.

In such a case the debate in the Senate would become part of the electoral campaign which will start in January 1980 in the United States. The congressional elections--when one-third of the Senate is elected--and above all the presidential elections will be held in November 1980. Thus, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR complains, what will happen is that the opponents of President Carter will want to prove his lack of firmness and his concessions to the USSR whereas the White House will want to gain the support of the voting public which in recent months in public opinion polls has several times been in favor of the treaty on strategic arms limitation--SALT-II.

This will not be a good issue in the electoral struggle, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR adds, because such an important treaty, on the contrary, should be agreed without the influence of the preelection duel of Democrats and Republicans. On the contrary, its approval should constitute a proof that the issue of world security is the common aim of both leading political parties and lobbies.

The first strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-I, was approved in 1972 by a considerable majority: 88 to 2; 10 senators abstained.

BUCHAREST REPORTS U.S. STATEMENTS ON SALT-II ACCORD

AU102037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] According to TASS and UPI, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in a press conference that an agreement in principle has been reached on basic issues at the U.S.-USSR strategic arms limitation talks. The U.S. secretary of state said that the U.S. and Soviet delegations in Geneva will incorporate the understandings reached in a joint text and will finalize certain secondary points. Commenting on these understandings, TASS adds, Cyrus Vance stated that the USSR and the United States are on the threshold of signing a new SALT agreement designed to lead to limiting nuclear weapons.

President Jimmy Carter and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown also made brief statements on the SALT agreement and stressed that it will play a positive part in limiting armaments, reducing the dangers of a nuclear war and, generally speaking, developing U.S.-USSR relations.

'THREE WORLDS' THEORY MEANT TO TURN PRC INTO SUPERPOWER

AUL01140 Tirana PRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No 4 Apr 79 pp 55-65 AU

[Sotir Manushi Article: "The 'Three Worlds' Theory, A Strategy Intended to Turn China Into a Superpower"]

[Excerpts] In his book "Imperialism and the Revolution" Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes an important place to an analysis and exposure of the counterrevolutionary and chauvinist Chinese theory of "Three Worlds." Through many facts confirmed by life itself he reasons that, irrespective of what the Chinese propaganda and those who follow its tune may say, the concept of "three worlds" is a denial of Marxism-Leninism and that the Chinese revisionists at its core to contradictions is an idealistic and capitulating one, whereas their view on the unity of the "Third World" is a reactionary one.

Just as the theories of Confucius, the theory of "three worlds," Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, tries, under the new conditions, to make China a world center so that all the other peoples should submit to China. For this goal the Chinese revisionists are trying to subordinate the revolutionary Leninist strategy to their reactionary, anti-Leninist, hegemonistic and proimperialist strategy.

In his book "Imperialism and the Revolution" Comrade Enver Hoxha explains that since Mao Zedong assumed the CCP leadership the Chinese leaders have harbored hegemonistic intentions. From the outset the purpose of the Chinese leading group's strategy has been to achieve the victory of the democratic-bourgeois revolution and consolidation of the capitalist order in China. Thus the Chinese revisionist leadership stood for the socialist revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism in word only, whereas with its deeds it has done everything possible to divert China from the road of socialism. Therefore, as taught by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Chinese revolution did not turn into a socialist revolution and China has remained a capitalist country with its own characteristics.

Later, in the tide of the outbreak of the economic crisis in the capitalist and revisionist countries the Chinese revisionist leadership, having consolidated its positions, emerged with the theory of "three worlds," a strategy intended to make China a superpower and establish its domination in the world.

1. In his book "Imperialism and the Revolution" Comrade Enver Hoxha also exposes the outlines upon which the theory of "three worlds" is built. It is built on the basis of total negation of the existence of classes and the class struggle, the logic of division of countries and peoples not according to the class criteria but according to the bourgeois-fascist and geopolitical concepts, denial of the hegemonic role of the proletariat and so forth.

Thus the Chinese revisionists have openly emerged against the Leninist definition of our era, as the era of the proletarian revolutions and transition from capitalism to socialism and try to replace it by other anti-Leninist definitions, such as the era of the "Third World" and so forth. Thus they have been turned into new Don Quixotes because they want to turn back the wheels of history.

Behind all the preachings and activities of the Chinese revisionists lie their intention to destroy socialism everywhere in the world because for them socialism is an insurmountable obstruction to realizing their goal of becoming a superpower and establishing their world domination. It is clear that socialism cannot be reconciled with the hegemonistic intentions of the superpowers. Socialism recognizes equal rights for nations and is irreconcilable with the oppression and exploitation of nations. For precisely this reason socialism is a thorn in the side of the Chinese revisionist leadership. However, the

Chinese revisionist leadership forgets that socialism holds the future of mankind and that it will win throughout the world, including China. Hegemonism and imperialism will definitely suffer defeat and socialism will reap one victory after another.

However, history has confirmed that all those who have tried to obstruct the revolution and the national liberation movement have in the end suffered defeat. This fate also awaits the Chinese saboteurs and menacers of the revolution and liberation movement.

Contrary to the views of the Chinese revisionists, the AWP, proceeding from the Leninist theory on the revolution, concludes that the present situation in the world is revolutionary and that in many countries this situation has either matured or is maturing quickly whereas in other countries this situation is in the developing stage.

Under the current circumstances the social contradictions have exacerbated as never before. This is mainly evident in the big class clashes between the proletariat and workers, on the one side, and capital and its power structure, on the other. The powerful strike movement of the proletariat against capitalist exploitation which has erupted in many countries has put the bourgeois order into a difficult position. Strikes and demonstrations, with tens and hundreds of thousands of workers participating, have recently been staged in Britain, France, Spain, Italy, United States, South Africa and so forth.

The upswing of the workers movement and its advancement is inevitable, because the revolution represents the new and the new is invincible. The inevitability of the revolution is determined also by the existence of the oppressive capitalist-revisionist order itself. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that where there is oppression and exploitation there will also be resistance and struggle.

For years the capitalist and revisionist world has been experiencing one of the most critical periods in its history. It has been gripped by a serious economic, political, financial, ideological and moral crisis seizing not only its base, but also its superstructure.

2. The Chinese theory of "three worlds" rejects the main contradictions of our era and also the class struggle. It ignores the contradictions between socialism and capitalism, between capital and work and between the peoples and imperialism. It reduces all contradictions to a single one: the contradiction among all the countries of the world, on the one side, and Soviet social imperialism, on the other. In defining its anti-Leninist and hegemonistic strategy to eliminate Soviet social imperialism, which it considers as a rival of Chinese social imperialism in the struggle for world domination, it proceeds from this very contradiction alone.

The theory of "three worlds," Comrade Enver Hoxha notes, revises the Marxist-Leninist theory on classes and the class struggle. It preaches social peace, class reconciliation on a national and international plane and alliance between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, between the peoples and imperialism, in exposing the Chinese concepts on the classes and the class struggle. Comrade Enver Hoxha reveals that what lies behind these concepts is the hegemonistic intentions of the Chinese revisionists and their efforts to subordinate also this question to their predatory interests, to their plan to become a superpower, apart from complete abandonment of the class struggle against the bourgeoisie and imperialism and submission to their rule. Actually, what else lies in the intentions of the appeal made by the Chinese revisionists to the proletariat to unite with the bourgeoisie and imperialism to fight Soviet social imperialism?

3. The theory of "three worlds" is a flagrant rejection of the Leninist teachings on alliances and compromises. According to it, one can unite with anyone as long as he is against Soviet social imperialism. The alliance defined by this theory calls on the so-called "Third World," the "Second World" and on half of the "first world," that is, American imperialism, to unite in the struggle against Soviet social imperialism. An alliance of this kind resembles the "Holy Alliance" of the European reaction against communism cited by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto". Because, in reality, this alliance, just like the Holy Alliance, is also directed more against the liberation of the peoples, revolution and communism than it is against Soviet social imperialism.

To justify such an alliance, the Chinese revisionists do not hesitate to refer also to the past and to draw up historical comparisons, as the whim suits them, with the Soviet-Anglo-American alliance reached at the time of World War II. But they forget that this alliance of peoples was reached at the time when the war against the Hitlerite Germany and its allies had turned into a just antifascist war and, consequently, the Soviet-Anglo-American alliance was to the advantage of the liberation of the peoples, revolution and socialism. The defeat of the Nazifascist coalition and the creation of the socialist camp after the end of World War II proved the worth of this alliance. But now both the policy pursued by the American imperialists and other imperialist powers and the policy of the Soviet social imperialism harbor the same expansionist, hegemonistic and aggressive goals.

In fact, the efforts of the Chinese revisionists to justify such an alliance with the developed capitalist countries, especially with American imperialism, proceed from hegemonic intentions. By relying on this alliance, they think they will be able to receive all kinds of economic, military and technological assistance which they need to become superpower. With the help of the capital provided by America and other imperialist countries, the ambition of the Chinese revisionists is to turn China, within a short time, into a superpower and thus claim world domination, to oppress and exploit other peoples by colonialist and neocolonialist methods, including fascist methods where they meet difficulties, as they did recently in Vietnam. It is now becoming increasingly clear that the armed attack undertaken by the Chinese social imperialists against Vietnam has neocolonialist intentions, and it is an integral part of the Chinese leadership's dangerous plan to plunge the world into a new destructive war from which they hope to benefit in making China a superpower and achieving world domination. The recent events show that from now on it is not only the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who are facing a direct threat, but also the peoples of Thailand, Burma, Bangladesh, India and other Southeast Asian countries.

Although it proceeds from various positions, the theory of "three worlds" is the same as the revisionist theories on "noncapitalist development" roads, or "socialist orientation" which bars the prospects to developing countries for transition to socialism. It is the same as the theory of the Yugoslav revisionists on the "nonaligned world" and the theories of "Eurocommunists," who have become the most ardent defenders of the bourgeois order, as in the case of Santiago Carrillo and company.

The efforts of the "three worlds" theoreticians to analyze the international situation supposedly in a new way, different from that of Lenin and Stalin, in order to impose on the Marxist-Leninist movement a reactionary strategy, is intended to completely extinguish the struggle against capitalism, imperialism and revisionism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Chinese policy leads to the conclusion that the Chinese leadership is leading China up a blind alley. The development of current situations, especially the aggression of Chinese social imperialists against Vietnam, confirm the ingenious expectations drawn up by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution." The conclusion and ever increasing consolidation of the alliance with the United States, Japan and other imperialist countries, the aggression against Vietnam and so forth involve catastrophic consequences for China and far-reaching repercussions also for other countries.

Our party, the true Marxist-Leninist parties, reject the strategy of "three worlds" and counterbalances it by its revolutionary strategy whose aim is to mobilize the proletariat and the other working masses against American imperialism, Soviet and Chinese social imperialism and the international bourgeoisie, for the social and national liberation of the peoples.

LEADERS VISIT AREAS HIT BY EARTHQUAKES

Lleshi in Lezhe District

AU101120 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 10 (ATA)--The areas affected by the earthquake of April 15 in the Lezhe District have been transformed into big construction sites, where the militant unity of the people round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the mass heroism, the revolutionary solidarity and spirit to overcome the consequences of the earthquake as soon as possible are powerfully manifested.

The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, went to that district yesterday. He visited the villages of Balldren and Manati and some city quarters of Lezhe, where working people from Lezhe and Sarande, Kukes and Korce, Gjirokaster and Diber, Kolonje and Pogradec work side by side with one another. Comrade Haxhi Lleshi met inhabitants and many volunteers who have come to make their contribution to the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake as soon as possible.

Kapo in Shkoder District

AU101121 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 10 (ATA)--The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Hysni Kapo, went yesterday to some areas affected by the earthquake in the Shkoder District. In the agricultural cooperatives of Daje and Oblike he expressed to the inhabitants the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. He was informed that, irrespective of the great damage, the cooperativists are turning the night into day to recompense the great care shown by the party. He got acquainted with the urban plans of the new socialist villages of Daje, Pentar, Samrisht, Rrushkull, Belait and Obot, whose houses will be built beautiful, strong and comfortable. Comrade Hysni Kapo highly appraised the commitment of the inhabitants of the affected areas and the working people of the Shkoder District and of the whole country for the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake as soon as possible. The overfulfilment of the tasks and other directions, which contribute to the successful overcoming of the difficulties created our determination to liquidate the consequences of the earthquake with our own forces and within a very short period of time, stressed Comrade Hysni Kapo, shows the strength of the unity of our people educated by the party and our socialist economy.

Shkoder Reconstruction Work Ceremony

AU101122 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 10 (ATA)--Yesterday afternoon, amidst the high revolutionary enthusiasm, thousands of working people of the city of Shkoder, inhabitants of the Bahcallek city quarter, as well as volunteers who have come to make their contribution to the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake of April 15, took part in the ceremony organized on the occasion of the commencement of the work for the reconstruction of the new city quarter of Bahcallek, where dwelling flats and houses, schools, health centres, creches and kindergartens, units of trade and other services will be erected. To share this joy also present were the member of the Political-Bureau and secretary of the C.C. of the party, Hysni Kamp; the members of the Central Committee of the party, Dede Ndreka and Rexhep Kolli; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Sulejman Bushati, and other comrades. The first secretary of the District Party Committee, Muho Asllani made the speech on the occasion at the meeting organized there. In the name of the inhabitants of the areas affected by the earthquake and the people of the Shkoder District, he once more expressed their profound gratitude to the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha as well as their conviction that they will liquidate the consequences of the earthquake ahead of the time.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--Misto Treseka, ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Valery Giscard D'estaing on 10 May. Present at the credentials presentation ceremony were Jean Andre Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 10 May 79 AU]

AWP LEADERS ACTIVITIES--The Democratic Front Organization of Berat District held its 14th conference in Berat [no date given]. Attending were delegates from the countryside and activists and veterans of the organization. Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, also attended the conference on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. Veleidin Luli, chairman of the Berat District Democratic Front Council, reported on efforts of the Democratic Front Organization to further strengthen the moral-political unity of the people around the party. Hekuran Isai also addressed the conference. The Democratic Front Organization of Korce District also held its 15th conference. In addition to delegates and activists of the Organization, the conference was attended by Rita Marko, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Union, on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. Leading district officials were also present. Piro Lako, chairman of the District Democratic Front Council, delivered a report calling for greater efforts to strengthen unity and to fulfill the tasks in the field of production and defense. Rita Marko also addressed the conference. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 May 79 AU]

WORLD METEOROLOGY CONGRESS--Tirana, May 10, (ATA)--Recently, the 8th congress of the World Organization of Meteorology commenced its proceedings in Geneva. A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the Director of the Institute of Hydro-meteorology under the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Javer Cobani, is also participating. [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 10 May 79 AU]

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ASSEMBLY--Tirana, May 10 (ATA)--At the 32nd Session of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization, which is holding its proceedings in Geneva, a delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is also participating. The delegation is led by Dr. Thoma Kristo, professor at the University of Tirana. [Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 10 May 79 AU]

II. 11 May 79

B U L G A R I A

C 1

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS PRC, IRAN, KAMPUCHEA DEVELOPMENTS

AU071445 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 7 May 79 AU

["Correlation of Forces and Detente"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA)--Under the above heading RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses in a signed article today that the Maoists' intensified activity on the international scene further heightens the insecurity and tension in international relations. "Contrary to the expectations of certain circles in Washington, the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations on an anti-Soviet basis has failed to bring about a restraint on the greater-Han expansionism" reads the article.

The fact that the Chinese leaders' actions are encouraged by those of the U.S. and NATO influential circles which are seeking to discredit detente and to impose a policy "from the position of strength", are quite alarming, writes the author Vasil Savov.

In his view, any attempted talks with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries conducted from the position of strength, are lacking in far-sightedness. For that reason, the bourgeois strategists have launched a total ideological warfare against socialism. The results, the author claims, are too meagre, while the advance of communist ideas is growing more and more tangible in the world political and the social practices.

Besides on China, attention is focused of late on the developments in Iran, the Middle East and Africa. The situation in that part of the world is also not very encouraging for the West. The best proof to this end, according to the author, is the disintegration of CENTO and the events in Iran, which have shown that the deepening social processes could not be stopped even by the latest-day military machine.

Kampuchea proved another important thing. The "Third World" countries not only discarded imperialism but have definitely taken an orientation towards sociopolitical progress. That is why all those who intended to disconnect the developing countries by a sanitary cordon from the attractive power of socialism, are doomed to be bitterly disappointed.

Parallel with the other revolutionary anti-imperialist forces, real socialism has become a decisive factor in the orientation of the world forces, the article concludes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBA'S ROCA

Zhivkov Reception

AU100955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Blas Roca, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Power, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and vice president of the Council of State.

II. 11 May 79

C 2

BULGARIA

Plovdiv Visit

AU111008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] The Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Blas Roca, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Power and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, has arrived in Plovdiv. The delegation is accompanied by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member. At the party house, the delegation met Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, and Dimitur Karamukov, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

USSR'S KUNAYEV RECEIVES TU DELEGATION IN ALMA-ATA

AU101945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] On 10 May in Alma-Ata Dinmukhamed Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, received the delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council. At the culture palace the Bulgarian delegation had a cordial and friendly meeting with the aktiv of the Alma-Ata Trade Unions.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO CSSR LEADERS

AU101350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of 9 May--the CSSR national holiday and the 34th anniversary of the day when your motherland was liberated from fascist occupation with the decisive aid of the Soviet Army--on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we send to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the fraternal Czechoslovak people and to you, personally, most cordial greetings and good wishes.

During the past 34 years, the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of their Communist Party and in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the countries of the socialist community, have achieved remarkable successes in building socialism and in all spheres of life which have made the CSSR become one of the most developed countries in the world. Particularly great successes were achieved during the 10-year period following the 1969 April plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee which opened a new stage in the country's development.

The working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria follow with keen interest and genuinely enjoy their Czechoslovak brothers' achievements in the struggle for building a developed socialist society.

The CSSR, an indivisible part of the socialist community, is making a noteworthy contribution to the common struggle of the fraternal countries for peace and security in Europe and in the world, for making the process of detente into a universal and irreversible process, for halting the arms race, for disarmament, for strengthening the cooperation among the peoples and for social progress.

We are very pleased to note the constant ascending development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our communist parties, countries and peoples. We highly appraise this friendship and cooperation and also express our firm belief that they will continue to expand and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the wellbeing of our two countries, of the entire socialist community, of peace and of socialist progress in the world.

On the day of the CSSR national holiday we express heartfelt wishes to the fraternal Czechoslovak people and to you, dear comrades, for further and greater successes in building a developing socialist society in Czechoslovakia and in our common struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace in the world.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES TODOROV'S VISIT IN HUNGARY

AU102019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] On 10 May the Bulgarian Council of Ministers discussed and highly evaluated the results of the visit to Hungary of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The visit took place on 7 and 8 May at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

It was affirmed with satisfaction that the bilateral cooperation is developing in all areas in accordance with the instructions of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar. Trade exchange is increasing at a high pace and production sharing as well as economic and cultural relations are also expanding. New possibilities of further developing cooperation between the two countries during the period after 1980 were expressed.

The Bulgarian Government adopted the documents signed during the visit and commissioned the relevant Bulgarian organizations to insure the implementation of the obligations stemming from the documents.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR 10 MAY

AU102012 Sofia ETA in English 1852 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (ETA)--"We assess relations between Bulgaria and Guinea as close and friendly," the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, declared today at the presentation of credentials by the new ambassador of Guinea, Mr Boubacar Biro Barry.

Noting the existence of yet untapped opportunities for the expansion and deepening of the economy and trade and in the promotion of contacts in culture, Mr Zhivkov emphasized that Bulgaria will continue to make efforts for the development of friendly relations and useful cooperation between the two countries.

He pointed out also that Bulgaria holds in high esteem the positive role and contribution of Guinea in the consolidation of peace and cooperation among the peoples. "I should like to stress the support which Guinea is rendering to the peoples of Africa fighting for national-political and economic liberation, for the final doing away with the remnants of colonialism and racism," Mr Zhivkov noted.

In his reply the ambassador spoke about Guinea's desire to strengthen and promote its friendly relations [words indistinct] considerable socio-economic transformations carried out in Guinea and underlined the importance which his country attaches to the development of agriculture and industry.

Emphasizing also the significance Guinea attaches to its cooperation with Bulgaria, the ambassador said: "Bulgaria has won for herself an enviable place in the agro-industrial field. She has won recognition in the world both by the originality and the size of her complexes of this type."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR 10 MAY

AU102015 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today gave high appraisal to Zambia's contribution to the struggle of the progressive forces in the continent of Africa against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

"We admire the firmness of the people of Zambia to the provocations of the South Rhodesian racists and international imperialism and are solidary with their determination to defend their independence and sovereignty," he elaborated in the speech he made at the presentation of the credentials by the newly appointed ambassador of Zambia, Mr Syanga Xavier Shimabale.

Mr Zhivkov assured the ambassador that Bulgaria stands fully on the side of Zambia, on the side of the African peoples fighting for peace and equality, for political and economic independence and progressive social development.

Expressing Bulgaria's desire for a still more active promotion of relations between the two countries, he also noted the already made good start in Bulgaro-Zambian cooperation.

In reply, the ambassador of Zambia also declared that his country welcomed the activation of contacts with Bulgaria.

He paid particular attention to the assessment made by Zambia of the support given by Bulgaria to the fighting masses in South Africa. "In this respect Bulgaria has not only stood on the side of the fighting forces of the liberation movements but has joined her voice clear and loud at international forums to the voices of the progressive forces, condemning racism, imperialism and the vicious system of apartheid in South Africa," the ambassador emphasized.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

AU101435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of Foreign Trade: "High Rates of Development and Great Responsibilities"--"Our Country's Foreign Trade Relations Are Expanding and Intensifying"]

[Summary] "Our country's foreign economic relations are playing an increasing role in the planned and wellbalanced development of our national economy. They are a necessary prerequisite for the implementation of the reproduction process in our country, as well as for high and stable rates of speed in economic growth, for an accelerated building of a developed socialist society.

"Since the historic plenum of the BCP Central Committee held in April 1956, Bulgaria's foreign economic relations have assumed an ever increasing qualitative development against the background, and upon the basis of a comprehensive revival of all spheres of our socio-economic life. The decisions adopted at the 11th BCP Congress and at the national party conference are also of great importance for the further development of our foreign trade."

Bulgaria's increasing participation in the international division of labor is characterized by the fact that during the 1955-78 period our country's foreign trade exchange increased 24 times with an average annual rate of increase of 14.7 percent and has reached 13.4 billion leva.

Under the conditions of socialism a considerable change has occurred in the structure of the Bulgarian economy. During the 1960-77 period exports of nonagricultural products increased 21 times and the relative share of these exports increased from 25 to 70 percent. The export of machines and equipment for industrial enterprises has increased particularly and recently Bulgaria has been exporting entire industrial projects and installations, especially to Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Bulgarian exports of ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemical products, food industry goods, and other such products have increased greatly as well.

"Foreign trade is increasingly becoming a result of the development of socialist economic integration with the CEMA member-countries and above all is a result of the comprehensive coming together between our economy and the USSR economy."

Bulgaria's participation in international integration processes does not only exert a favorable effect upon the expansion of Bulgaria's trade but also produces progressive, structural changes in our country's trade relations. One-third of our machine exports, for example, are presently the result of specialized machine building production, fabricated in our country, in accordance with CEMA recommendations and on the basis of bilateral agreements with socialist countries.

Bulgaria is participating in 11 large joint projects of CEMA member-countries on the territory of the Soviet Union. On the one hand, Bulgaria is supplying part of the necessary goods for the construction of such large projects and, on the other hand, our country is importing additional quantities of production necessary for our economy. This is one of the great advantages of participation in such joint projects.

CEMA member countries presently represent the overwhelming number of Bulgaria's trade partners. Economic relations with these countries are permeated by the spirit of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and mutual advantage. "The share of the Soviet Union in Bulgaria's total foreign trade turnover exceeds 50 percent. Bulgaria, on the other hand, is one of the USSR's leading trade partners and since 1970 has been in the third or fourth place concerning the total volume of the USSR's foreign trade."

At the present stage of development Bulgarian-USSR trade relations are increasingly being based on intensifying integration processes in material production and in the scientific as well as technological sectors. Specialization and production-sharing between the two countries are based on a total of 90 multilateral and bilateral agreements.

A further expansion of Bulgaria's foreign trade relations with capitalist countries has taken place in recent years. Along with traditional exchange of goods, Bulgaria is also participating in international division of labor under new forms of economic cooperation, such as production-sharing in modern branches of industry like machine building, electronics and metallurgy.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Africa and Asia last year exerted a particular impact and produced great results, not only as regarding opening opportunities for expanding our country's economic relations with the countries of that continent but also for the entire socialist community."

Bulgaria is rendering economic and technical assistance to a great number of developing countries.

"Thanks to the realistic policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, trade and cooperation with Balkan states, such as Greece and Turkey, have been developing in a particularly dynamic manner."

As to our economic relations with the developing countries, we can say that they are characterized by our efforts to oppose the imperialist policy of the colonialists and neocolonialists and by efforts to liquidate the socioeconomic backwardness of the developing countries.

Our participation in the international division of labor also is characterized by our striving to make our goods competitive on international markets through considerably improving their quality.

In recent years our efforts have been concentrating upon the improvement of the organizational structure of foreign trade enterprises and to the introduction of cost accounting and collective forms of labor, making the individual workers, and the entire collective's, wages dependent upon the actual results of their work.

A scientific approach in planning our foreign trade is a characteristic trait of our work in this sector and our constant efforts are devoted to improving the cadres' training in this branch and to the implementation of the party's strategic slogan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period: High quality and great efficiency in all economic branches and sectors.

FATHERLAND FRONT IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY DISCUSSED

AUL02026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] A conference took place on 10 May in Sofia at which the state and tasks of the Fatherland Front's ideological-educational work in the spirit of the November 1978 national conference of the leading ideological cadres was discussed. A plan-program was adopted. It includes the basic trends and measures for completing the reorganization of this activity until the next--the 12th--BCP congress.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, read an extensive report. He gave a positive evaluation of the work of the Fatherland Front separate cells and pointed out the need of its activation on the eve of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The main task of the future demands, as pointed out in the concluding speech of Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, will be the active connection with the individual, the family, and the working collective for further consolidating the socialist way of life.

NEW RADIO-TV CENTER IN SOFIA PLANNED

AU101342 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] The Sofia radio-television center will be built directly next to the Kopito restaurant and the cable car. The complex technical equipment to be assembled here will permit the simultaneous transmission of five television and five short wave radio programs, four of which will be stereophonic. This project will be unique compared with the radio-television relay stations now transmitting Bulgarian radio and television programs. Most of the equipment will be delivered in entire blocks from abroad, while the assembly will be performed by Bulgarian specialists.

The design of this project was the work of a collective led by engineer Violeta Traykova at the Proekt Planning and Design Institute attached to the Ministry of Communications. The construction and assembly will be performed by the main administration of the Bulgarian Army construction forces.

With the commissioning of this project's first stage--relay stations for broadcasting four radio and three television programs--the Sofia radio-television center will insure a high quality picture and sold for approximately 1.4 million viewers in Sofia and Pernik Okrugs. The relay stations built in west Bulgaria will also receive these programs very well. The radio-television center will have two buildings for technical purposes and a 150-meter high ferroconcrete tower. For hikers and mountain-lovers there will be a modern coffee shop, which will be linked with the two buildings and the surrounding hillside in an interesting and original manner.

At the 80-meter point on the television tower there will be a scenic platform offering a splendid view, which will be open to all citizens.

The television tower is expected to be finally completed in 1981.

LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU110805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] The third national conference of the Bulgarian women's movement began at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia today. The conference will discuss the committee's activity [words indistinct] in the period between the second and third national conferences. Changes and amendments to the statute on the movement's tasks are also expected to be approved.

At 0900 hours, Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Peko Takov, Petur Dyulgenrov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Georgi Yordanov took their places in the Presidium. Delegations of the socialist countries' women's movements, among who were WIDE Chairman Freda Brown and Valentina Tereshkova, first woman-cosmonaut in the World, Hero of the Soviet Union and member of the CPSU Central Committee, were also present.

The conference was opened by Elena Lagadinov, chairman of the Bulgarian women's committee and member of the State Council.

REPORTAGE ON 'CHARTER 77' DISSIDENTS' ACTIVITIES

Contact With PCF

AU101405 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Prague (AZ)--A group of members of the French Communist Party [PCF] met in Prague with spokesmen of the "Charter 77" civil rights movement. The Charter spokesmen handed the French communists a letter for the PCF congress in which it is asked to publicly declare its solidarity "with those who are unjustly persecuted." The letter draws special attention to the writer Jiri Lederer and Charter spokesman Dr Jaroslav Sabata, both of whom are detained.

New Prison Sentence for Sabata

AU101208 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1150 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Summary] As has just been learned, Jaroslav Sabata, one of the Charter 77 spokesmen, was sentenced to another 18 months imprisonment by a Prague court of appeal a few minutes ago. This new prison term was passed on the grounds that he had been released from detention before having completely served the 8-year sentence he drew in 1972, the remainder of the term having been suspended. The court has now ruled that he has to serve the remaining part of this prison term. Sabata, who meanwhile had been sentenced to another prison term for a minor offense, was to have been released from prison in June.

Dissident in Mental Hospital

LD110853 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 79 p 4 LD

[Report by science correspondent Adrian Berry: "Now Czechs Use Mental Detention"]

[Text] The Soviet practice of confining political dissenters in mental institutions has now spread to Czechoslovakia, according to an article in today's NATURE, the British weekly scientific magazine.

The victim is Mr Augustin Navratil, 45, a local councillor during the Dubcek government, who has since worked as a railway signalbox guard. Mr Navratil, was arrested last year for collecting signatures for petitions in a civil rights campaign.

A hospital report on his state of mind, written by a woman psychiatrist named Hronecova, has reached the West and has been read with anger and derision by a British scientist.

"Blinding With Science"

"It is pseudo-scientific gobbledygook," the scientist said last night. "It tries to blind you with science but misuses scientific terms."

NATURE said that Czech psychiatrists were increasingly influenced by the fanatical opinions of Dr Snezhnevskiy of the Serbskiy Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow.

"All psychological illness is a form of schizophrenia," Dr Snezhnevskiy has said.

Dr Snezhnevskiy diagnoses dissenters such as Mr Navratil in these words: "Hysterical self-stylisation with a strong moral responsibility which the subject understands as 'fidelity to his principles,' and an inability to adapt to an adequate view of social reality."

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO SOVIET LEADERS

LD070538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, have sent the highest Soviet representatives--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin--a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

In the telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, they send on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and on their own behalf, cordial comradely greetings and most sincere congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our homeland by the heroic Soviet Army to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and to the entire fraternal Soviet people.

The telegram emphasizes that with deep respect and gratitude we pay tribute to the people of the Soviet Union who in a heroic struggle against fascism upheld freedom and independence not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union but also for the peoples of the whole world. We will never forget that this epoch-making victory of the heroic Soviet people brought freedom also to our nations and opened up the road toward a new epoch on our recent history.

The Czechoslovak people deeply revere the undying memory of 20 million courageous Soviet citizens who fell on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, including over 140,000 of them who gave their lives on the territory of Czechoslovakia fighting for the liberation of our homeland.

In the joint struggle of our peoples against fascism, the telegram goes on, the indestructible friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both our countries were forged and have become a firm basis and security for the peaceful life of our people. Its core and guarantee is the constantly deepening cooperation between the communist parties of both countries, based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on common class interests and aims, the symbol of which is the treaty of alliance, the ninth anniversary of which we are currently marking.

The all-round development of the cooperation of our countries received a new important impulse through last year's visit of Soviet and government delegation, led by a great friend of the Czechoslovak people, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The firm and indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the example of the creative work and successes of the Soviet people in implementing the program of the 25th CPSU Congress represent an inexhaustible source of revolutionary enthusiasm for the successes achieved by our people under CPCZ leadership in implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in developing an advanced socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal further express in the congratulatory cable high appreciation for the peace policy of the Soviet Union and its Leninist communist party, aimed at the relaxation of international tension and the prevention of the threat of a conflagration of war.

We are proud that within the family of socialist states we contribute, together with the Soviet Union, our share to the active assertion of the policy of peace, security and cooperation on principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

Concluding the congratulatory telegram on the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wish Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, and the entire fraternal Soviet people much success in building communism, in the struggle for the happiness and welfare of all peoples, and for the triumph of socialism, progress and peace in the whole world.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES GROMYKO ON SOVIET VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

LD070541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a telegram of congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army to USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

A telegram of congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism was also sent by the Central Trade Union Council to the All-Union Central Trade Union Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S AFRICA VISIT

Assessment of Africa Visit

LD101130 Prague CTK in English 0944 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (CETKA correspondent) --Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here he was satisfied with the results of his official working visits to Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia. The main reason was that the visits again confirmed the correctness of the foreign policy line adopted by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia for relations to newly independent African states.

"...We had the opportunity to reaffirm the full sympathies of our people for the efforts of these African countries to overcome the burdensome inheritance of colonialism, and within our possibilities to help them seek new ways and means in their difficult endeavour to consolidate their political and economic independence," Foreign Minister Chnoupek said.

Minister Chnoupek said that the friendly reception accorded to him was an expression of gratitude for Czechoslovakia's all-round, long-term assistance rendered to the national liberation movements in Africa, and for the promotion of relations based on the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits.

He said his talks with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis fully approved that in all spheres, Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations reached a new, qualitatively higher [word indistinct].

Czechoslovakia has a good name in the People's Republic of Mozambique, the southern-most stronghold of the forces of social progress and peace in Africa, and good progress in being made in bilateral relations not only in politics and economy but also in cooperation between social organizations, Minister Chnoupek said.

The talks in Zambia again showed the usefulness of a constructive dialogue and broad-based cooperation, as well as the fact that it should be extended also to the spheres of education, culture and health.

Minister Chnoupek stressed the identical views of Czechoslovakia and the three African countries he visited on a number of major international issues--such as the struggle for peace, international security, detente and disarmament, and on ways of solving the pressing problems of present-day world.

He also underlined the positive response in Africa to the stand of the socialist community and to the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee of last November.

The policy of peaceful coexistence has ever broader foundations, despite the intrigues of the opponents of relaxation of international tension, despite the intrigues of imperialism and expansionism of the Beijing leadership.

It is an example for a restructuring of political and economic relations on the international scale. Also, there is no doubt that Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam helped Africans realize new implications in the dynamic development of international life, the importance of proletarian internationalism, the [word indistinct] of the socialist community and the anti-imperialist front.

The exchanges of views offered another opportunity to point out our country's high-principled policy of peace and progress, pursued in close coordination with the other states of the socialist community. Last but not least, the whole trip showed again that the socialist and the non-aligned countries stand on the same side of the barricade, and that their alliance is a natural phenomenon, Minister Chnoupek said.

Return to Prague

LD102138 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here today from official friendly visits to Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia.

VICE PREMIER LUCAN MEETS WITH CUBA'S HART, PEREZ

LD101930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Armando Hart, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, member of the Council of State and minister of culture, yesterday received Vice Premier Matej Lucan, who is heading a delegation at the days of Czechoslovak culture in Cuba. During their talk, the two representatives agreed that there is a mutual interest in expanding and consolidating cultural relations and expanding exchanges of artistic programs between Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

Matej Lucan also met yesterday with Antonio Perez, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

SED, HONECKER SEND GREETINGS TO 23d PCF CONGRESS

AU101530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee greetings message to the 23d French Communist Party (PCF) Congress]

[Text] To the 23d PCF Congress, Paris

Dear comrades,

The SED Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the 23d PCF Congress cordial and fraternal militant greetings.

As heirs of great revolutionary traditions the French communists have always defended the political and social interests of the working people, the national dignity and independence of France, with courage and staunchness. Today your party is one of the strongest communist parties in the capitalist countries. It is waging a complicated struggle for the joint action of all forces of the democratic and workers movement against exploitation, crisis and decline, for democracy and socialism, for progress and for the happiness of the French people.

On the occasion of your party congress, the SED affirms its internationalist solidarity and affinity with the struggle of the French communists and of all democratic forces of the country. The firm friendship and militant alliance between our two parties has stood its test in decades of struggle for the common communist ideals, in the struggle against fascism and war, for peace, freedom and socialism. Like all communists and peace-loving forces, our parties are faced with the great task to safeguard peace for the present and future generations. We will achieve this through perseverance and fresh efforts in the struggle against the aggressive and interventionist policy of imperialism and the forces allied with it, the struggle for peaceful coexistence and detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament.

Our two parties advocate the active development of political, economic and cultural relations between France and the GDR whose 30-year advancement on the road of socialism and peace serves the interests of the peoples of Europe, including the French people.

The SED expresses the wish that the 23d PCF Congress will be successful. We are sure that its results will give a new strong impetus to the struggle of France's communists for solving the historical tasks faced by the workers class and the people of France.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker, general secretary

LEADERS GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON VICTORY DAY

AU102125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 1 AU

["Greetings to the Soviet People on Victory Day: GDR Wishes Great New Successes in Communist Building"]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers as well as to the entire Soviet people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

The victory achieved by the glorious Soviet people under the leadership of the combat-tested party of Lenin in the Great Patriotic War has changed the appearance of the world fundamentally.

The historic liberation feat of the USSR, its internationalist support for the liberated peoples resulted in broadening the revolutionary world movement as well as in the emergence of the community of socialist states, in which the GDR is inseparably incorporated. Thanks to the growing strength of socialism and its leading force, the Soviet Union, it was possible to secure the longest period of peace in Europe in this century and to turn detente into the dominating trend in the European peoples' lives. It is the great pleasure that the GDR working people are watching the outstanding successes and great initiatives of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. They are the guarantee of the further secure advance of the Soviet people under the leadership of their combat-tested Leninist party into the communist future. At the same time the pioneering feats of the Soviet people are conveying strong incentives for the struggle for peace and security throughout the entire world.

The Moscow Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states evinced anew the constructive approach by the Soviet Union and its allies to solving the major international problems. At a time when imperialism and the Beijing leadership are aggravating the international situation, with the Moscow declaration a realistic program for action was submitted to all states and peoples. Side by side with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community the GDR will continue to make its contribution to strengthening the position of socialism, peace, detente and disarmament.

In the 30th year of the GDR's existence our people are in a position to draw up an extremely positive balance sheet of the development of socialism of German soil. We can note with pleasure that the GDR working people have used the historic opportunity which the liberation feat of the USSR offered our people. The past 30 years have irrefutably proven that the close combat alliance with the CPSU and the USSR are holding out to our people safe prospects and the guarantee of a further safe advance in fashioning the developed socialist society.

With the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR of 7 October 1975, the indestructible fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples has entered a new stage. The motivation for the steadily widening and deepening relations in all spheres of social life is provided by the close combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU that rests on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, as well as all working people of the land of the Soviets great new successes in communist building and in securing peace throughout the world.

With communist greetings

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and

Chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers 9 May

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU110910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 2 AU

["Congratulations to CSSR on Liberation Day: Affinity With Fraternal Czechoslovak People Affirmed"]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government

Prague

Dear comrades:

From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate the CSSR fraternal people, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and you personally on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke.

The Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism also offered the Czechoslovak people, which had made an important contribution to the antifascist liberation struggle, the chance of fundamental transformations of its social life.

Under Communist Party leadership the Czechoslovak workers class, in alliance with all progressive forces, has exploited this historic chance and has successfully established a socialist society. Firmly linked with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community the CSSR today is a strong, internationally respected socialist state. The Czechoslovak working people are implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions on fashioning the developed socialist society with outstanding achievements.

We very cordially congratulate, dear comrades, and the Czechoslovak fraternal people on these successes, which serve the strengthening of the socialist community of states and the consolidation of peace.

The GDR people highly value the important contribution made by the CSSR to implementing the socialist states' joint foreign policy. In close collaboration with the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR and the CSSR are tirelessly working for the all-round strengthening of real socialism, for consolidating world peace, for effective measures for stopping the arms race and for disarmament.

We shall continue to make every possible effort in the future, in keeping with the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, to achieve our common objectives.

It gives sincere pleasure that the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties and neighboring socialist states, based on the firm alliance with the Soviet Union, have reached a high standard and encompass all walks of social life. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 has conveyed a strong new impetus to developing our fraternal alliance.

This has prompted the multifaceted cooperation for the benefit of our countries' working people to yield even more fruitful results and the convergence of our socialist neighboring peoples.

We wish you, dear Czechoslovak comrades, the CPCZ and the CSSR people great new successes in building the developed socialist society and we combine with this our wishes for good health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers 9 May

II. 11 May 79

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STOPH CONGRATULATES THATCHER ON ELECTION

LD051841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a greetings telegram to Mrs Thatcher on the occasion of her appointment as prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

HONECKER WELCOMES CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT TO BERLIN

LD101016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A party and state delegation from the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands arrived in Berlin today for a visit to the GDR that will last several days. It is led by Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, which has been independent since 1975. The guest and his entourage were given a cordial welcome at Schoenefeld Airport by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. Official talks between delegations of the two friendly states will take place in the course of the day. Also present at the airport were: Members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Werner Jarowinsky and Guenther Kleiber; also GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other representatives from the government and public life.

The party and state delegation of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands includes: Abilio Duarte, member of the Standing Commission of the PAIGC Politburo, minister for foreign affairs and president of the National People's Assembly, Corsino Tolentino, member of the PAIGC Superior Council of the Struggle and first secretary of the PAIGC in Sao Vicente, Domingos Brito dos Santos, member of Superior Council of the Struggle and of the secretariat of the Guinean National Council of the PAIGC, Silvino de Oliveira Lima, minister for public works, Jose Brito, state secretary for cooperation and planning, as well as other personages.

Erich Honecker accompanied Aristides Pereira and the members of the party and state delegation through the GDR capital to their residence.

STOPH RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S GLIGORIJEVIC

LD102018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1119 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph received today Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, for a friendly meeting. The Yugoslav guest is on a working visit in the GDR.

Both sides paid tribute to the stability and continuity of bilateral economic relations, which have developed successfully, especially on the basis of the agreements reached in 1977 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of the SFRY.

They also discussed the future shaping of economic relations, and the conviction was expressed that the planned deepening and expansion of the long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation for years 1981 to 1985 is in the interest of both countries.

Present at the meeting were Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Djuro Jovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the GDR.

MITTAG-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH SWEDISH RIKSDAG SPEAKER

LD102238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm--The GDR delegation led by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had further talks in Sweden on Thursday with leading politicians and representatives of firms. In the morning the delegation had a meeting at the parliament building with Swedish Riksdag speaker Henry Allard.

Guenter Mittag and Henry Allard discussed at length the state of bilateral political and economic relations. The Swedish Riksdag speaker welcomed the positive development of these relations. He stressed in particular the importance of regular contacts between the Swedish and GDR parliaments. He is looking forward with pleasure, he said, to his forthcoming visit at the head of a Riksdag delegation to the GDR capital.

The negotiations with representatives of leading firms confirmed the desire of both sides to develop economic relations between Sweden and the GDR on a mutually advantageous long-term and stable basis.

Director General Wilhelm Ekman of the Federation of Swedish Industry expressed the federation's keen interest in the development of economic and scientific-technical relations with the GDR. He put forward numerous constructive proposals to enable further commercial contracts to be concluded before the end of 1979.

At a meeting with the GDR delegation, director general of the ABV building group Carl Olof Ohlsson expressed his satisfaction at the favorable development of the intensive economic relations between the group and GDR enterprises. ABV is at present taking part in several building projects in the GDR, including the sport and leisure center in the Lenin Square in Berlin.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONDEMNS NAZI CRIMES LIMITATION

DW101315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 10 May 79 DW

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has taken a remarkable stance on the limitation of war crimes in the FRG. It passed a resolution on this subject, which is to be conveyed to the parties represented in the FRG Parliament. Listen to further details from our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler:

As early as this week a resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives will be submitted to the FRG ambassador to Washington which the latter is to convey to his government in Bonn. In a vote, which created quite a sensation here in the U.S. metropolis, the second chamber of the U.S. Congress calls upon the FRG Government to abrogate on principle the statute of limitations for Nazi war crimes or to prolong it until just punishment has been meted out on all. This is--as one recalls in Washington--the first time that a parliamentary initiative was taken in Congress so as to bring immediate influence to bear on a development in the FRG, which is stirring the democratic public also here in the United States.

It deserves particular attention that the 401 members of the House of Representatives, who attended the voting, unanimously, meaning without any adverse vote, backed the demand that the FRG cancel the intended limitation of Nazi war crimes, for it testifies to the degree of world-wide opposition against the proposed acquittal of Nazi war criminals.

Already a few weeks ago representatives of almost all Jewish organizations in the United States called on the FRG ambassador in Washington, asking him to convey a demarche to the Bonn government with the demand not to allow the limitation of Nazi war crimes. In protest letters addressed to the FRG's Washington Embassy innumerable democratic-minded Americans expressed their indignation about the fact that the Nazi past is being dealt with in the FRG in such a lenient way. In view of the alarming occurrences in the FRG the democratic public here in the United States also brought its influence to bear on the setting up of an office for special investigations, which, in the future is to investigate into the crimes committed by Nazi war criminals who are hiding out here in the United States. Elizabeth Holtzman, who as a representative had initiated the voting in the House of Representatives, stated: Nobody, who participated in the horrible crimes, must be allowed to escape punishment. The prosecution of Nazi war criminals is of great importance, for what matters is to remind the public of the appalling degree of cruelties and to prevent once and for all any repetition of such crimes.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS REVIEW CHURCH POSITION

AU071705 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 5 May 79 p 3 AU

["From the Speech of CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting at the Session of the Presidium of the CDU Main Executive With Friends From the Economy," given at the party's Central Training Facility in Burgscheidungen on 4 May 79]

[Excerpt] It now is necessary to consolidate the unity of the peace forces and to broaden their common front. The extraordinary session of the WPC in Berlin and the most recent deliberations of the WPC Presidium in Prague constituted important steps on that road. "An end to the arms race--away with the weapons of mass destruction"--this is the appeal with which the WPC has summed up the demand of the international public, the demand of the peoples. We Christian Democrats fully endorse this appeal because it agrees with our coresponsibility for man, for peace, for the continuation of life on this earth. We welcome the fact that the Berlin WPC session has made it clear how much the readiness has increased in the Christian and church circles of many countries to actively participate in the struggle for peace and to vigorously support the actions of the world peace movement.

We are pleased to note that indications of such a clearcut definition of positions have also increased most recently in churches of our republic. In this respect I am thinking particularly of the statements in Bishop D. Schoenherr's lecture on the direction and task of the church in our society, delivered at the latest Synod of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg. What the bishop stated there about the political responsibility of Christians, about the church's specific commitment to peace, about its participation in the program against racialism, about its responsible contribution to the development of our society and the further accomplishment of the main task makes clearly visible what remarkable results the social learning process in the churches has yielded.

Erich Honecker's talks with the representatives of the conference of Evangelical Church leaderships in the GDR on 6 March last year, the statements and practical activities of our party, the enlightening work of all the forces united in the National Front, the experiences of the congregation members in the daily work on building and developing socialism, the positive attitude of many clergymen and theologians to the policy of our state--all these are factors that have affected this internal church process and will further promote it.

It shall be our task in the election campaign and the further preparations for the 30th foundation anniversary of our republic to enlist more and more Christian citizens to show their affinity with our state and to prove themselves through new achievements. We want to stimulate our friends for new initiatives and to bring their good examples to bear for the benefit of the work of the entire party, for the comprehensive strengthening of our republic.

STATE SECRETARY FOR CHURCHES MEETS CHURCH OFFICIALS IN SUHL

AU110930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Suhl: "Christian Citizens Are Sharing Responsibility in the State: Conference With Church Dignitaries on the Eve of the 20 May Elections"]

[Text] On Tuesday [8 May] Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs at the GDR's Council of Ministers, conferred with more than 100 church dignitaries from Suhl Bezirk. He drew up an impressive balance sheet of the 30-year development of the GDR and in doing so particularly appreciated the many years of trustful cooperation between the state organs and the church representatives. In this historic development process the Christians' commitment to fashioning the developed socialist society and to active support for the GDR's peace policy have constantly increased, he said.

Senior church counselor Dietrich von Frommannshausen, visitor of Southern Thuringia, underscored that as equal and equally respected citizens the Christians share the responsibility for the steady improvement of life and for a peaceful world. This is also the basis of the joint trustful activities of both Christians and Marxists in the further development of society.

The senior church counselor expressed his respect for the men and women who bear particular responsibility for the domestic policy development and for the constructive foreign policy course of the GDR and who have helped to insure the longest ever period of peace. He emphatically supported the humanistic unity of economic and social policy. The talks between Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and representatives of Evangelical Churches in the GDR on 6 March 1978 are of a far-reaching and lasting significance. [paragraph continues]

Senior church counselor von Frommershausen stressed that the Christians--feeling the call of their faith--are complying with their Christian and civic responsibility and are promoting and supporting the humanistic aims of the GDR.

In the discussion, superintendents, parsons, synod members and the members of church congregation councils emphasized that the GDR's peace policy and the state activities for the well-being of all citizens provide a vast field for the performance of Christian service to one's neighbors.

Arnold Zimmermann, chairman of the bezirk council, thanked the citizens of Christian faith for their active cooperation and pointed out that numerous church dignitaries, synod members and members of Evangelical Congregation Church Councils and of Catholic Parochial Councils are candidates for the kreis, municipal and local assemblies that will be elected in Suhl Bezirk on 20 May.

FRG TRAVELER 'JUMPED' FROM GDR TRANSIT TRAIN

AU102120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Traveler Fell From Transit Train"]

[Text] On 5 May 1979 FRG citizen Richard Ecker jumped, for unknown reasons, from the D 300 transit train running between the Probstzella and Griebnitzsee GDR border crossing points and in doing so suffered serious injuries. He was immediately admitted to a hospital in Halle Bezirk for medical treatment. Because Ecker is not yet in a condition to be questioned it has not yet been possible to clarify what caused him to jump.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU251706 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Border Violator Arrested"]

[Text] On 19 April 1979 FRG citizen Juergen Seifert violated the GDR state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis. He was detained and handed over to the appropriate GDR organs so the details of the border violation may be examined.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SURINAM--Dr Johan H.E. Ferrier, president of the Republic of Surinam, received GDR Ambassador Guenter Severin, in Paramaribo for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

POTATO, SUGAR BEET PROGRESS--Early this week potatoes were planted on 57 percent of the planned area and sugar beets were sown on 67.7 percent of the planned area. Outdoor vegetables have been planted on well over half of the planned areas. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 79 p 1 AU]

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE MARKING CSSR'S LIBERATION

AU101237 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 79 p 3 AU

["The National Holiday of Czechoslovakia; Hungarian Leaders' Message"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; sent a greetings message to Dr Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Dr Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, in Prague.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, our people and ourselves, we send you and the peoples of the fraternal CSSR cordial comradely greetings on the occasion of your national holiday, the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian people follow with attention the work of the working people of Czechoslovakia in national construction and note with sincere pleasure the magnificent results they have achieved in socialist construction and all spheres of political, economic and cultural life under the Communist Party's leadership. The CSSR is assiduously pursuing a foreign political activity aimed at strengthening the socialist community, consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement and safeguarding lasting peace and international security. This foreign policy enjoys the sympathy and support of the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

It is to our satisfaction that relations between the MSZMP and the CPCZ are unabatedly developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We were able to establish on the recently celebrated 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance to our mutual satisfaction that the fraternal friendship among our peoples has stood the test of time. Our fruitful and multifaceted cooperation serves well our peoples' interests and the building of advanced socialist societies in our countries and significantly contributes to further strengthening the cohesion and unity of the socialist community.

On your national holiday, we wish that you and the working people of Czechoslovakia may attain additional outstanding results in building an advanced socialist society and in making your fatherland prosper, for the benefit of socialism and peace.

In a message National Assembly Chairman Antal Apr. o has greeted Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. The PPF National Council, the National Trade Union Council and the KISZ as well have greeted their fellow organizations in messages on the occasion of the anniversary.

PUJA INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM VISIT TO THAILAND, INDONESIA

LD092008 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--After his arrival, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja gave an interview to MTI's reporter.

"Our visits both to Thailand and to Indonesia had a double purpose", he said. "The one was to review bilateral relations with these countries in order to find untapped possibilities which can contribute to further expanding these relations. The other purpose was to carry on discussions with the foreign ministers of these countries on major timely world issues. We have attained the above goals."

"As to international issues, the developments in Asia especially in Southeast Asia--and more specifically the Chinese aggression against Vietnam--have been of high concern for both countries visited: China's Southeast Asia policy has produced much disquiet also in these countries."

"We experienced that these countries, too were worried about their future: At the same time we also heard erroneous views and concepts on the developments going on in the region, certain circles accuse not China but Vietnam with the pursuit of a hegemonistic policy, whereas the Vietnamese Socialist Republic has no other desire than the consolidation of the situation in Indochina and that socialism can be built in peace also there. Simultaneously it can also be observed that for fear of the Chinese threat some circles are seeking American protection."

"We think we have succeeded in familiarizing our negotiating partners with the political line of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, pinpointing that this policy has the objective of protecting peace and security also in this part of the world. Consequently the Hungarian Government approves the goal of the ASEAN members to turn their countries into a zone of peace and security. We, naturally, added that it would be very gratifying if the ASEAN countries and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as the other two countries of Indochina, Laos and Cambodia, could peacefully cooperate. In our opinion this is one of the most important guarantees of making the spirit of peace and security prevalent also in this part of the world", concludes the interview of the Hungarian foreign minister.

COMMENTARY ON CUBA'S NONALINEMENT, INTERNATIONALIST ASSISTANCE

AU102100 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 May 79 p 2 AU

[Endre Szalipszki article: "Cuba: Committed Nonalinement"]

[Summary] John Foster Dulles once called nonalinement "immoral." Since then, a lot of dust has settled on this remark, made in the cold war era, but, nevertheless, dissatisfaction with the political content of the nonalined movement can often be gathered from Western politicians' statements even today.

Cuba is a socialist country that has chosen nonalinement. It does not belong to any military bloc and it identifies itself with the principles on the platform of which the nonalined movement was launched. Such a nonalined policy of a progressive content worries the advanced Western countries. "They feel that Cuba's conduct--on the African Continent, for example--greatly harms and endangers their interests and influence. The establishment of the People's Republic of Angola, the consolidated anti-imperialist line of Mozambique, Tanzania and the People's Congo and the outcome of the Somali-Ethiopia conflict have made it clear to them that there is another revolutionary revival underway in Africa. Many people in the West blame Cuba for these changes."

While Cuba was sometimes openly threatened in the mid-seventies, the emphasis has now shifted toward relaxation. "The United States has succeeded in winning over quite a few nonalined countries, and these countries are displaying an anti-Cuban attitude at conferences of the nonalined movement, questioning whether the island country really belongs among the nonalined countries and going all out to prevent the staging of this year's conference of heads of states and governments in Havana.

"Those who attack Cuba are disregarding several factors. First, the fact that one cannot equate the African policies of Cuba and the Western countries. Both sides are waging the struggle for entirely different objectives. The Havana government is not tempted by new raw material deposits, cheap labor or the acquisition of profit, but is led by the endeavor that the liberation movements of the exploited and dependent African countries should be able to attain their complete independence and accomplish their objectives.

"Relations between Cuba and the African Continent are not new. Fidel Castro announced to the whole world at the 1973 Algiers nonaligned conference that his country is prepared to even shed its blood to contribute to the peoples' just anti-imperialist struggle. At that time, the movement took approving cognizance of this, one might say, it gave its blessing to it. Since then, however, several of the member countries have accused Cuba of 'intervention.' This, among other things, shows the heterogeneous nature of the movement and a lack of unity following from this.

"At all times, Cuba has accorded and accords internationalist assistance out of principled considerations and at the request of the country concerned." The Cubans realize through the experience of their own revolution what the militant fraternal solidarity of others mean for a newly independent country, that Cuba could not have held out against the U.S. blockade, retaliatory measures and threats without the assistance of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. "That is why they, themselves, are in solidarity with the liberation movements and the developing countries struggling to attain or maintain their independence.

"The documents of the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party state that the country subordinates its foreign policy to internationalist objectives. This is based on the active and practical foreign policy that irritates the great Western powers.

"And, incidentally, Cuba's internationalist traditions can be traced back decades. Thousands of Cuban patriots took up weapons to defend the republic in the Spanish Civil War in the thirties. At a time when the Cuban revolution itself was about to take a fresh lease of life, Cuba rushed to the aid of the Algerian revolution with weapons and volunteers. And internationalist fighters of this far-away country also defended Syrian soil during the 1973 Israeli aggression." To complete the picture, one should not fail to mention the work of many Cuban experts in several African and Latin American countries and the thousands of young Africans studying in Cuba.

"Cuba's mission in the nonaligned movement manifests itself in another very important matter. The island country's struggle to make all members of the movement realize that they can regard the socialist community as their true ally is extremely useful and exemplary. Castro said, 'if we deprive ourselves of the friendship of the socialist camp, then we weaken ourselves and place ourselves at the mercy of the still mighty forces of imperialism.'

"Through the nonaligned movement, following the victory of the revolution, Cuba was able to break out of its isolation and join the bloodstream of international politics. Indeed, as a founding member of the movement and vanguard echelon of the struggle against imperialism, it has won great prestige and status. As a practical manifestation of this prestige, the privilege of staging the conference of heads of states and governments, which is to take place in September this year, has been granted to Cuba."

MSZMP SECRETARY GYORI VISITS VAS COUNTY

LD110150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Summary] "Imre Gyori has visited Vas County." The MSZMP Central Committee secretary was briefed by local leaders on the county's achievements at Szombathely.

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P O L A N D

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GRUDZIEN TO ADDRESS PCF MEETING IN LILLE, FRANCE

LD110948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] A dispatch from Paris: the foreign delegates attending the French Communist Party Congress will be taking part in international meetings held all over the country.

Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member and head of the Polish delegation, will take the floor at the meeting held in Lille.

JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATES THATCHER ON VICTORY

LD102121 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May, PAP--Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz has sent a congratulatory message to Prime Minister of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Margaret Thatcher on the occasion of her assuming the post.

POLISH LEADERS CONGRATULATE CSSR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR government chairman, Prague.

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia--we convey on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic cordial congratulations and greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia.

The Polish people watch with profound friendly feelings and satisfaction the successes scored by the peoples of Czechoslovakia in political, economic, social and cultural life.

The results achieved through the creative and selfless efforts of your country's working people in implementing the decisions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses confirm your dynamic progress on the path of building a developed socialist society. Consistently standing at the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in close alliance with the Soviet Union, Poland and the other fraternal countries, Socialist Czechoslovakia also contributes a significant part to the cause of consolidating Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to the unity of the socialist community, to the cause of progress, peace and security in Europe.

Friendship and cooperation linking our two countries in all spheres constantly deepen and develop. The implementation of the principles adopted in July 1977 in the joint statement "on the further development and deepening of cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ, between the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, on strengthening friendship between the Polish people and the peoples of Czechoslovakia" serves well this goal.

On this solemn day for you, receive dear comrades, our cordial wishes of further successes in the construction of socialism.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman of the Polish People's Republic; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic.

KULAGA ASSESSES RESULTS OF UN COMMISSION SESSION

AU101555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 79 p 7 AU

[K. Szelestowska interview: "After the 34th EEC Session: The Helsinki Mandate"]

[Text] In connection with the completion of the 34th session of the UN European Economic Commission [EEC] in Geneva, TRYBUNA LUDU asked Eugeniusz Kulaga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, to delineate and assess this year's debate.

[Question] MORE THAN THE USUAL LOT WAS EXPECTED FROM THE 34TH SESSION WHICH WAS HELD A YEAR BEFORE THE MADRID MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE CSCE FINAL ACT. AS IS KNOWN, THE CSCE HAS DEFINED CONCRETE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE EEC, ENTRUSTING THE LATTER WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC DECISIONS ADOPTED IN HELSINKI. DID THIS YEAR'S SESSION MAKE PROGRESS IN PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR EXPANDING EAST-WEST COOPERATION IN BROAD TERMS?

[Answer] Most certainly yes, although the deliberations were held in a complex international situation, both politically and economically.

The atmosphere of this year's session must have been affected by adverse factors such as the invigorated activity of forces opposing detente in the West, the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and the ensuing increased tensions in Southeast Asia and all over the world.

The Commission's deliberations were also encumbered by the phenomena of recession persisting in the West. YET EVEN IN THIS COMPLEX INTERNATIONAL SITUATION THE EEC CONTINUED TO BE--I WOULD SAY EVEN TO A LARGER EXTENT--A PLATFORM FOR PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE FAVORABLE TRENDS THAT CLEARLY DOMINATE IN ITS ACTIVITY.

While carrying out its duties arising from the Helsinki decisions, the EEC accomplishes particularly important priority tasks in the common interest of states in our region. I mean such problems as the protection of the environment, the development of power production, transport, commercial and industrial cooperation, and fuller use of scientific and technical achievements.

[Question] WHAT IS TO BE REGARDED AS THE SUCCESS OF THE 34TH SESSION?

[Answer] The session was held under the sign of highlevel congresses and conferences devoted to European cooperation in the field of the protection of the environment and of the development of power industry and transport. Proposals concerning this matter were presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the Seventh PZPR Congress in Warsaw. The socialist countries gave support to the Soviet initiative. The question of organizing a conference on the protection of the environment has assumed a central place. AND I REGARD PRECISELY THE AGREEMENTS TO CONVENE A GENERAL HIGHLEVEL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AS THE GREATEST SUCCESS. The short session adopted in principle a draft convention on the very difficult issue of cooperation among our region's countries in the field of fighting air pollution going beyond state frontiers.

IT HAS BEEN SETTLED THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD 13-16 NOVEMBER THIS YEAR IN THE UN HEADQUARTERS IN GENEVA. THIS AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE GIVEN BY THE 32 EUROPEAN STATES, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TO THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST STATES IS OF SIGNIFICANT AND POSITIVE IMPORTANCE FOR DEEPENING COOPERATION ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

Problems concerning power production were also dominant at this year's session. The most recent power troubles aroused by the hard winter and affecting both production level and prices, as well as the situation in Iran, have made EEC members sensitive in this respect. The breakdown of the Harrisburg atomic power plant in the United States made the discussion particularly topical. All this induced the commission's members to give second thought to our continent's future concerning power supplies. A DECISION WAS ADOPTED TO SET UP A SPECIAL BODY OF ADVISERS ON POWER PROBLEMS. THIS BODY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, WILL SET ABOUT THE CONVENING OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO COOPERATION IN THIS FIELD.

ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE SOCIALIST STATES, THE EEC ADOPTED DECISIONS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE KEY FIELDS, THUS CONTRIBUTING TOWARD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CSCE DECISIONS.

The deliberations also reflected the issue of transport development for European cooperation. Many delegations seconded the idea that the EEC should take comprehensive steps in this sphere.

[Question] RANKING AMONG THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE EEC IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION. MEANWHILE, THE BARRIERS AND RESTRICTIONS APPLIED RECENTLY BY CAPITALIST COUNTRIES ARE HAMPERING THE EAST-WEST COMMODITY EXCHANGE. HOW DOES THE COMMISSION OPPOSE THE GROWING TIDE OF PROTECTIONISM?

[Answer] Many delegations gave their full support to the thesis presented by Prof J. Stanovnik, EEC executive secretary, who voiced the view that the key to the promotion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the East and the West lay in facilitating increased exports from the socialist countries to capitalist markets. IT WAS REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED AT THE SESSION THAT WESTERN STATES TAKING SHORTSIGHTED PROTECTIONIST STEPS WOULD BE UNABLE TO FIND A WAY OUT OF THEIR ECONOMIC TROUBLES AND THAT THE PROMOTION OF COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST STATES MUST PROVIDE THE SOLUTION. POSSESSING AN ENORMOUS POTENTIAL AND HIGH RATES IN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BROADLY ATTESTED, TO BY THE LATEST EEC REPORT, THESE STATES ARE PARTNERS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE FOR THE WEST. While calling attention to the reserves available in the development of inter-European cooperation, the EEC executive secretary stated, among other things, that the present West European export of manufactured goods to East European countries exceeded that to North America.

The session emphasized the need to remove barriers in the East-West exchange in line with the vital interests of all EEC members. The commission plans to publish this year the list of the restrictions existing in trade and this should contribute toward invigorating turnovers.

[Question] HOW IS THE POLISH ROLE IN THE SESSION PROCEEDINGS TO BE ASSESSED?

[Answer] IN LINE WITH THE LONG TRADITION, OUR DELEGATION WAS VERY ACTIVE AND CONTRIBUTED A CREATIVE ROLE TO THE SESSION'S PROCEEDINGS. I should add that it was precisely the representative of the Polish People's Republic who headed the group of the socialist countries in their talks with Western countries, talks that resulted in adopting the decisions of the 34th EEC session.

Notwithstanding the active part in all most important activities of the session, our delegation made two highly important and topical initiatives: THE COMMISSION ENDORSED THE POLISH PROPOSAL TO EXPAND AND INVIGORATE COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE EXTRACTION, PROCESSING AND BETTER UTILIZATION OF COAL. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THIS EMBRACES OUR IDEA ON SETTING UP AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR COORDINATING COAL QUESTIONS. THE SECOND ISSUE CONCERNED GENERAL PROSPECTS FOR EUROPE'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE CRUX OF THIS PROPOSAL IS TO FIND OUT THE MOST SUITABLE AND CONCRETE FIELDS FOR COOPERATION AMONG STATES WITH VARIOUS SOCIOPOLITICAL SYSTEMS, IN PARTICULAR IN THE FIELD OF FORECASTING IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION.

[Question] WHAT IS TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE EEC IN THE COMING MONTHS?

[Answer] The decisions of the 34th session contribute a practical and creative role to the development of East-West cooperation and to accomplishment of tasks received by the EEC in Helsinki. We hope that the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the signatories to the CSCE Final Act next year will move the commission to accelerate the activity aimed at the further development of East-West cooperation in the broadest sphere possible, because this cooperation provides an important pillar for detente and peaceful coexistence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZBOWID CONGRESS

AU101225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 79 p 1 AU

["War Veterans' Meeting in the Council of Ministers Palace"]

[Text] PAP--On 8 May, on the eve of the 34th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, a meeting of war veterans--members of the newly elected governing bodies of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] was held in the Council of Ministers palace.

Those gathered were former participants in the struggle for national and social freedom, former inmates of Hitlerite concentration camps, as well as representatives of delegations from abroad participating in the Sixth ZBOWID Congress.

Present at the meeting were Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman.

The following PZPR Central Committee Politburo members attended: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; and Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee secretary. Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister for the affairs of war veterans, also participated in the meeting.

Addressing the audience, Piotr Jaroszewicz, ZBOWID Supreme Council chairman, stated, among other things, that the most valuable achievement of the congress that had just ended lay in the fact that it singularly manifested the unity and cohesion of the ranks of war veterans on the basis of dedicated work for the benefit of the socialist fatherland--the common home for all peoples.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the historic day of victory, the premier conveyed cordial and warm congratulations to all fighters who participated in the struggle against genocidal fascism--heroes and creators of the victory, 9 May.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVE CAR PLANT DELEGATION

ID102230 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May, PAP--Today, Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz received delegates of the workforce of the factory of economy cars in Bielsko-Biala who informed the two Polish leaders about the production and export successes scored by the factory.

The PUWP CC first secretary and the prime minister thanked representatives of the factory for the attainments scored so far and conveyed cordial greetings for the plant's entire crew.

KRUSZEK ATTENDS WARSAW CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE WORKERS

ID092313 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 9 May 79 ID

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 9 May, PAP--The 8th conference of trade unions international of agricultural, forestry and plantation workers began in Warsaw today. It is a successive statutory conference of the organization which operates under the auspices of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Warsaw conference is attended by over 200 unionist delegations from many countries as well as by representatives from 17 international organizations. The World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Labor Organization, FAO and UNESCO among others.

Welcoming participants in the debates, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and President of the Central Council of Trade Unions, CPZZ, Wladyslaw Kruczek stressed that Trade Unions International has considerably contributed to the struggle for the improvement of working and living conditions of rural population worldwide, to the struggle for freedom, trade unions rights, peace, democracy and social progress.

BRIEFS

POLISH POLAR EXPEDITION--Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--Preparations are under way for another Polish arctic expedition organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences. The expedition led by Assistant Professor Marian Pulina will leave for Spitsbergen aboard the ship "Kapitan Ledochowski" in a few weeks time. 45 members of the expedition including a 10-man group to stay there for winter, will work in Spitsbergen from June till September and will replace a team of the Polish polar station situated in the Polar Bear Bay. A technical team will deal with the conservation and development of the station. It is envisaged that the scientific programme will be considerably broadened. Geophysical, mainly seismic and magnetic research, will be continued together with meteorological and climate research. Field research will be broadened. The programme envisages the drawing of geophysical, magnetic, gravimetric and thermic maps. Geological and hydrogeological research will also be conducted. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 7 May 79 ID]

NEW CYPRUS AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 10 May, PAP--The acting foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, received today the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to Poland, Mr Angelos M. Angelides, who paid a preliminary visit before starting his tour of duty in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 10 May 79 ID]

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, Prague.

Dear comrades, on the CSSR's national day we extend cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and to the friendly peoples of Socialist Czechoslovakia on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

The Romanian people are following with feelings of appreciation the remarkable achievements recorded by the working people in the CSSR under the Communist Party's leadership in building the developed socialist society, in developing the national economy, in the flourishing of science and culture and raising the material and cultural living standard of all people.

The continuous development of friendly relations between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR, in the spirit of the joint declaration signed in Bucharest in 1977, is fully in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and CSSR peoples. We want to express our firm conviction that in acting together we will intensify the relations of cooperation in all fields between the two parties and countries and their cooperation at an international level in the struggle for peace, detente, security and progress.

On friendly CSSR's national day, we extend to you, esteemed comrades, and to all the CSSR people wishes for new and greater achievements in their activity devoted to implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions and to the fatherland's flourishing.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU GIVES INTERVIEW FOR SPANISH TELEVISION

AU101030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received in the morning of May 10 Pedro Gonzales Martin, chief editor, special envoy of the Spanish television, whom he granted an interview.

CEAUSESCU RECIEVES SAO TOME, PRINCIPE AMBASSADOR

LD102124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1979--Romania promotes broad relations of collaboration and friendship with all countries, on grounds of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage nonrecourse to force and threat of force, of each people's right to master its own destinies. These foreign policy principles were reasserted on Thursday by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving the credentials of the new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also underlined that his country, which had faced foreign domination for centuries, consistently militates for the abolition of the old imperialist and colonialist policy, for the independent development of (?all) peoples. The Romanian people, the president said, is fully solid and actively supports the African peoples' fight for their economic and social progress, for strengthening their national independence, unity and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against all forms of oppression and racial discrimination. We firmly declare and act for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity, for detente and disarmament, for the setting up of a climate of security and broad international collaboration, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted.

The Romanian head of state assessed that conditions existed for the relations between Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to further develop, by joint efforts, particularly in the domain of economic exchanges and cooperation.

After expressing his satisfaction at his accreditation to Romania, a country whose recent history is marked by the heroic struggle fought by its people against fascism and imperialism and for the cause of peace, independence and social progress the world over, Flavio Quaresma Pireira dos Santos, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe stressed that, just as Romania, his country militates for detente, peace and collaboration grounded on equality among nations.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETES RCP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee.

On the 58th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, a particularly important historical anniversary for the workers class and all Romanian people, we extend to you warm greetings on behalf of the Cuban Communist Party and all our people.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish you successes in implementing the 11th congress decisions and all tasks this congress has set. At the same time, we would like to extend wishes for the continuous development of the fraternal cooperation between our parties and peoples.

[Signed] Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

AGERPRES REPORTS RCP MESSAGE TO PCF CONGRESS IN PARIS

LD102148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 10 May 79 LD

["Message of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party to the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1979--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania--the message reads--we address a warm comradely salute to the delegates to the congress, to all communists in France and wishes of full success in the proceedings of the 23rd congress, an event of special importance in the French political life.

The Romanian Communist Party, the working people of Romania follow with deep interest and feelings of solidarity the intense and multilateral activity of the French Communist Party for defending the fundamental rights and interests of the working class, of the whole people and for progressive, revolutionary renewals in the life of French society, its consistent fight against reactionary forces, for democracy and social progress. Romanian communists also give high appreciation to the active role of the French Communist Party in the international communist and working-class movement, in the fight for the triumph of the socialist and communist ideals, of the cause of international peace and collaboration. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm our deep satisfaction at the positive course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between our parties, peoples and countries, relations of long and rich tradition in the fight for the triumph of the ideas of national liberty and independence, of justice, equity and democracy, for economic and social progress, for peace and collaboration among all peoples and which have been broadly developed as a consequence of the fruitful interviews between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Georges Marchais.

We are convinced that these relations will further develop in the interest of amplifying the collaboration between Romania and France on multiple planes, of deepening the traditional friendship between the Romanian people and the French people, to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, social progress, detente, security and peace in Europe and worldwide.

After highlighting that the Romanian people carry on a vast and intense activity for the translation into life of the R.C.P. programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, the message further stresses that attaching a primordial importance to the building of socialism, Romania firmly acts in the international arena, in a highly responsible spirit, for solving the complex problems confronting our epoch, for building a better and juster world in accordance with the wishes and aspirations to peace, progress and civilization of all the peoples.

The Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania consider in their international activity the deep, revolutionary changes occurred in the international balance of forces which strongly emphasize the firm determination of the peoples to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to live free and independent in a climate of peace and security, to be masters of their own national riches and to shape their destinies without any outside interference.

At the same time, peace and security continue to be threatened by the imperialist policy of strength, domination and dictate, the arms race still goes on deepening the gap between the economically developed countries and the developing ones and world contradictions and instabilities are amplified by the crisis of the capitalist system. Given these conditions, our party considers as a major imperative the intensification of the efforts for the ever stronger actuation--nationally and internationally--of all advanced social forces for the unity of all peoples in their fight for a new policy of full equality of all states of the world, of independence and sovereignty, for national peace and security.

Starting from these major desiderata, Romania steadily acts for the continuous development of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, for strengthening the solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, for expanding her relations with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, grounding them on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to threat or use of force.

As a European country, Romania unabatedly acts for building security and cooperation in Europe, for the translation into life of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, for new, concrete steps to be made on the road of building confidence and developing collaboration among the European peoples. We are determined to bring our utmost contribution to the thorough preparation of the next Madrid meeting due in 1980 so that it be successful, to sanction real progress in expanding the economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation among all European states and mainly the military disengagement of Europe.

Romania consistently declares and actively militates for the complete abolition of the threat or use of force in international relations, for extinguishing and liquidating any states of tension or conflict existent in different regions of the world and for solving all disputes by negotiations and peaceful talks.

We resolutely act for the halting of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for liquidation of underdevelopment, for the bridging of economic and social gaps among states, for the building of the new international economic order grounded on equality and equity.

In the spirit of its rich internationalist traditions, the Romanian Communist Party unabatedly militates for strengthening solidarity and collaboration with all the communist and workers parties, for building a new unity grounded on equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs, on the observance of each and every party's right to determine its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics by itself, in accordance with the concrete conditions in which it acts. The R.C.P. develops at the same time its collaboration with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, convinced that unity is nowadays the essential factor, the guarantee of victory in the fight for the cause of socialism and social progress, of peace and understanding among nations.

RCP SECRETARY POPESCU MEETS PCF'S MARCHAIS IN PARIS

AU110846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Paris (AGERPRES) 11/5/1979--On Thursday, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now in France to take part in the proceedings of the 23rd Congress of the French Communist Party, met with Georges Marchais, PCF secretary-general. The interview occasioned an exchange of warm friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and George Marchais.

Reference was made during the talk to the friendly meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais, essential moments in the evolution of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and PCF, grounded on mutual esteem, full equality and observance of each party's right to self-dependently elaborate its revolutionary strategy and tactics.

Both sides expressed the wish to further develop the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, in the interest of the working people in the two countries, of the friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, of the general cause of socialism, social progress, liberty and independence of peoples, of detente, international security and peace.

A series of current international issues were approached during the interview as well as problems of the world communist and working-class movement, of the peoples' struggle for national liberation.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON BURTICA'S ACTIVITIES IN MANILA

Meetings With Foreign Delegates

LD101026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila (AGERPRES) 10/5/1979--On the occasion of his participation in the proceedings of the UNCTAD session, the head of the Romanian delegation Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had working interviews with Marcelo Fernandez Font, minister of foreign trade of Cuba; Alejandro Estrada, minister of foreign trade of Argentina; George A. Maciel, ambassador, head of Brazilian delegation; Stavros Dhimas, minister of economic coordination of Greece; Mohan Dharja, Indian minister of state for commerce; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic; Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade; Goh Chok Tong, minister of commerce and industry of Singapore; Liu Xiwen, deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of China; N.V. Volkov, head of the Soviet delegation, as well as with Jaime Moncayo Garcia, executive secretary of the Latin-American economic system. [all titles as received]

The talks referred to the UNCTAD-5 problems and to the possibilities of further developing Romania's relations with these countries.

UNCTAD Official, Delegates Meetings

LD102216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, AGERPRES, 10/5/1979--Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, head of the Romanian delegation to the fifth UNCTAD session, met with Gamani Corea, UNCTAD secretary general, who requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his appreciation of the message addressed to the UNCTAD session, stressing that his ideas and proposals are of real help for the session, for the building of a new international economic order.

During the talk they approached problems of the current UNCTAD session pointing to the need for strengthening the solidarity of the developing countries, enhancing the role of this organization in the promotion of actions conducive to the eradication of under-development.

On May 10, Cornel Burtica had a talk with the secretary of trade of the Republic of the Philippines, Traodio Quiazon, when they discussed the possibilities of further developing the economic relations between Romania and the Philippines.

The Romanian chief delegate also had working meetings with Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Mohan Dharja, minister of commerce of India; Joseph Elenga-Gaporo, minister of trade of the People's Republic of the Congo; 'Ali Jamal an-Nasir, minister [of state] for economic cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and with Mahbi Muhsin Auda, deputy minister of trade of Iraq; Idriss Jazari, secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria; Ibrahim Harman, head of the Lebanese delegation; Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of the Polish People's Republic; Otto Lamsdorff, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany; I. Osiaogu, federal commissioner for trade of Nigeria; and Ebrahim Zadeh, deputy minister of economy and finance of Iran.

Problems were discussed during the meetings concerning the agenda of the UNCTAD session, a series of aspects regarding the further development of Romania's economic relations with those countries.

Talks With Australia's Fraser

ID102218 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 10 May 79

[Text] Manila, AGERPRES, 10/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the fifth UNCTAD session, had an interview in Manila with Malcolm Fraser, prime minister of Australia, who is on a visit to the Philippines.

Cornel Burtica extended to the Australian prime minister a warm salute on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Premier Ilie Verdet.

Thanking, the Australian prime minister addressed respectful greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes of successes in his activity to the Romanian prime minister.

During the talk that took place on the occasion, expressed was the two countries' will to further develop the bilateral relations, the economic relations in particular.

BRIEFS

SAN MARINO DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino, which paid a visit to our country, left Bucharest on 30 April. The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, deputies and other officials. Also present was Pompiliu Celan, Romanian general consul to San Marino. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 79 p 4 AU]

PRC EXPECTING 'POSITIVE' REPLY FROM USSR TO 5 MAY NOTE

LD191630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (From TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novacic)--The observers in Beijing (Peking) expect a positive reply from Moscow to the Chinese note from May 5, which expresses Chinese readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a wide range of questions with the aim of the normalization and promotion of mutual relations.

The Chinese have indicated that, should the Soviet reply be positive, new steps suggesting site and date for the negotiations, delegation members and other questions can be expected from China. The contents of the note have not been disclosed to the Chinese public to date. They might not be disclosed at all.

The steps leading towards the Sino-Soviet relaxation of tensions are motivated in Beijing above all by internal reasons. The Chinese commitment to the socialist modernization of the country requires first and foremost stability along the borders and peaceful relations in the world. This logically implies both stability and normal relations on the border between China and the Soviet Union.

Therefore, while internal motivations and interests are decisive for more flexible Chinese attitude towards the USSR, nobody denies Chinese foreign political motives either, for China is becoming an increasingly significant factor in world affairs.

From a long-term stand-point, the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations could also have a positive effect on the settlement of the current situation in Indochina. It is characteristic that the first steps towards the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations comes at a time when there is great tension along the Chinese-Vietnam border in the south. Observers in Beijing are not expecting a spectacular change in relations between Beijing and Moscow.

PRESIDENT TITO TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW IN MID-MAY

LD101524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, will pay a friendly visit to the USSR in mid-May, and will also stay for a short holiday.

PRESIDENCY INFORMED OF TITO'S COMING VISIT TO USSR

LD102258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Under the chairmanship of Vice President Fadilj Hodza a session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today and the top officials of the federation also took part. The Presidency was provided with information on the coming friendly visit to the USSR by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito.

The report on the official friendly visits by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of the Ivory Coast was also received at the session, and on this it was assessed that these visits were a significant stimulus for the further development of comprehensive friendly relations between Yugoslavia and these nonaligned countries.

It was noted that the exchange of views with the top statesmen of these countries was very useful, particularly in relation to the preparations for the coming nonaligned countries' summit meeting, which should be a fresh contribution to the unity of action of the nonaligned countries on the basic principles and generally accepted orientation of nonaligned policy as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations.

Other questions in the sphere of competence of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed at the session.

PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FOREIGN TRADE COMMITTEES MEET

LD102300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--There are few countries in the world which have such a broad and at the same time such a constructive and positive balance in its foreign policy activity as Yugoslavia. This statement was made at today's session of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Affairs, at which part of a report from the SFRY Presidency relating to foreign policy and Yugoslavia's international position was discussed and received.

Among other things, at the session of the committee presided over by Nijaz Dizdarevic, it was said that Yugoslavia consistently applies the basic principles of its foreign policy orientation on the international scene. Emphasis was also placed on Yugoslavia's great contribution to the struggle for peace, for peace-loving international cooperation, for disarmament and for the creation of more just political and economic relations. The committee members emphasized in particular Yugoslavia's activity in the world in the nonaligned movement and its role in the affirmation and strengthening of this policy. Also stressed were Yugoslavia's efforts directed toward the development of cooperation with neighboring countries, which all together contribute to the strengthening of peace in this region and in the world as a whole.

At the committee session it was also stressed that President Tito has an invaluable role in all this, through his untiring activity. It was also said that foreign policy represents an area in which the unity of the citizens and of all components of Yugoslav society is expressed clearly and unambiguously.

Prior to the session the Foreign Affairs Committee held a joint session with the Chamber of Republics and Provinces Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, at which proposed conclusions on cooperation between Yugoslavia and developing countries and the implementation of the decisions of the fifth nonaligned summit conference in the economic sphere were discussed.

At the joint session Delegate Mihajlo Javorski repeated the demand for the committee to be informed about the positive and negative experiences in the work to date and the composition of our delegations at the mixed committees for economic cooperation with individual countries. He also demanded a reply from the Federal Executive Council to the question of whether joint economic representative offices are insuring that the weaknesses manifested earlier in our country's economic network in other countries do not reappear. Javorski also raised the question of to what extent the network of our economic representative offices is renewed and improved and what were the first experiences in cooperation between joint economic representative offices and Yugoslav embassies. It is expected that the reply to this question will be presented at one of the coming assembly chamber sessions.

II. 11 May 79

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YUGOSLAVIA

TITO CONGRATULATES CSSR'S HUSAK ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU102130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May, TANJUG--President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the CSSR national liberation, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and the LCY and on my own behalf, I send to you, to the friendly CSSR people and the CPCZ Central Committee cordial congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and further achievements in building socialism.

"I am convinced that the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries and between the LCY and the CPCZ will further continue to successfully develop in the interest of the SFRY and the CSSR peoples and of peace and socialism in the world."

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES CSSR'S STROUGAL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU102135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal:

"It is with satisfaction that on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday I send you and the CSSR Government, on behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for further successes in the socialist construction of your country. I am convinced that the friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries will further continue to successfully develop and be deepened in the interest of preservation of peace and in the interest of socialism and progress in the world."

DORONJSKI-LED DELEGATION VISITS BENIN

LD102131 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Abomey, May 10 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Stevan Doronjski and a delegation of Yugoslav experts for bilateral and international affairs accompanying him, today left Cotonou for Abomey.

On returning to Cotonou, the Yugoslav delegation will resume talks with the hosts on economic and other questions pertaining to Yugoslavia-Benin cooperation.

BRANISLAV IKONIC ADDRESSES UNCTAD CONFERENCE

LD102156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is firmly convinced that the collective self-reliance programme and the platform for negotiations, as the integral document of the Group of 77 meeting in Arusha, represent a constructive approach to the reform of the existing international economic system. The Arusha programme can contribute to the creation of the necessary preconditions for the lasting, harmonious and dynamic development of developing countries.

This was said by the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the fifth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Vice Premier Bransilav Ikonic, at a general debate today.

The establishment of a new international economic order and its universal and consistent implementation call for the full participation and cooperation of all countries, regardless of differences in their socioeconomic systems, said the Yugoslav representative.

The key to the solving of the basic problems of international economic relations and the world economy lies in the developing countries developing in such a way as to enable a decisive start on the narrowing of the gap between the developed and developing countries, said Ikonic. This can only be achieved by the consistent implementation of a new international economic order which should be the main international strategy target in the third decade of development, Ikonic proceeded.

Yugoslavia sees the far-reaching importance of the meeting and the historical responsibility of all its participants in the reaching of concrete agreements on all problems on the agenda.

Ikonic said that by the persistent application of the protectionist and similar measures, the true nature of the problem is being ignored, and an additional burden imposed on the developing countries. The restriction of the developed countries' markets hits the developing countries most of all, and adds problems to the realization of their development programmes. Speaking of international trade policy, the head of the Yugoslav delegation said that the application of the so-called protective clauses in the case of only a certain number of countries, the developing countries as a rule, represents yet another serious obstacle on the road towards their integration in the world trade system.

Ikonic urged all possible steps be taken in order to make the raw material joint buffer stock operative as soon as possible, and to speed up negotiations [words indistinct] raw materials.

The general preferentials scheme should be essentially improved and expanded so as to encompass agricultural products, and ensure its application to all countries, with no discrimination or restrictions, said the head of the Yugoslav delegation. Also necessary is a fundamental reform of the international monetary system, such as would enable it to be more in the function of economic development of developing countries than it has been so far, Ikonic added.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation assessed that structural adjustments in world trade must make possible a large-scale transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries.

Constant deterioration of the position of the most underdeveloped makes it an obligation of the conference in Manila to accept the part of the Arusha programme which relates to these countries as binding on the international community, concluded Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Bransilav Ikonic.

POLAND'S EMIL WOJTSZEK ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD101454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, today arrived for a 3-day official and friendly visit to our country. He is returning the visit made to Poland in 1976 by Milos Minic, the then federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Minister Wojtaszek and his wife were met at Surcin Airport by their host Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife. Also in the greeting party were Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary; Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to Poland; Ronald Strelec, head of a section in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and others.

Wiktor Kinecki, Poland's ambassador to the SFRY, and his wife and embassy officials were also at the airport.

Vrhovec-Wojtaszek Talks

LD102232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his guest, Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, carried out a broad exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Poland during their talks today.

During the talks, which were also attended by their associates, the host and guest referred broadly to the state of relations and cooperation in many spheres. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides emphasized their interest in the expansion of cooperation between the two countries, and in this connection they assessed as positive the level of cooperation achieved so far and stressed in particular the broad significance of this for the process of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Stressing the significance of the principles adopted jointly at Yugoslav-Polish summit meetings as lasting foundations, Vrhovec and Wojtaszek pointed to the significance of the meetings between President Tito and Gierek in connection with this.

Both sides called in particular for the even more comprehensive development of economic relations, stressing in this connection and expressing mutual interest in the realization of higher forms of cooperation by means of industrial cooperation and the entry into third-country markets.

A positive assessment was also made of cooperation in the spheres of culture and education, science and information, which is constantly being enriched. The need to expand cooperation in the area of the tourist trade was also pointed out.

Vrhovec and Wojtaszek underlined the significance of cooperation between the LCY and PZPR and between other sociopolitical organizations in the two countries, as well as the significance of cooperation between individual Yugoslav and Polish towns and between the Yugoslav republics and the People's Republic of Poland. It was assessed that real prospects exist for the continued positive development of relations in this connection.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, thanked his Polish colleague in particular for the aid which the People's Republic of Poland has sent to those affected by the earthquake in Montenegro. Minister Wojtaszek stressed, in this connection, that the Polish help to Montenegro was only a small expression of the lasting feelings for and solidarity of the Polish Government and people with the peoples of Yugoslavia.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Djuranovic-Bourges Meeting

LD102208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received today Yvon Bourges, French minister of defense, and held a lengthy friendly conversation with him. It was stated with satisfaction that the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and France are developing favorably, with the expressed mutual readiness of the governments of both countries' to see these relations further strengthened and expanded. In the course of the conversation, the president of the Federal Executive Council informed Minister Bourges of the basic characteristics of Yugoslavia's internal political and economic development and its relations with the world. It was stressed that Minister Bourges' visit and the talks held on this occasion will provide a new stimulus for the further promotion of cooperation and understanding between the two countries. Taking part in the conversation were Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Dusan Bajic; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Jacques Martin, ambassador of the French Republic to the SFRY.

Hodza-Bourges Talks

LD102240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza today presented to French Minister of Defense Yvon Bourges the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with ribbon. The decoration has been conferred on Bourges by President Tito for his personal merits and contribution to the development and consolidation of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France. In a long conversation following the ceremony, views were exchanged on current world issues and bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. Fadilj Hodza and Yvon Bourges underlined the close ties, sympathy, solidarity and alliance between the peoples of Yugoslavia and France in the past. Bourges stressed Yugoslavia's high reputation in the present-day world and informed Fadilj Hodza about France's attitudes and proposals in the sphere of disarmament, and especially measures for arms reduction in Europe.

Bourges Departure

LD102242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--French Minister of Defense Yvon Bourges left Belgrade this evening after a four-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Batajnica Airport Minister Bourges was seen off by Yugoslav federal secretary of defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic.

DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD101220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived here today to participate in the second session of the Yugoslav-Korean consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical affairs. The session begins today.

The delegation is headed by Chong Song-nam, the minister for economic relations with foreign countries [title as received] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

POLITIKA REVIEWS JOSIP VRHOVEC VISIT TO INDIA

AU101525 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 79 p 2 AU

[M. Misic report]

[Text] New Delhi, 8 May--The publicity accorded the visit of our federal secretary by the Indian press, which is usually restrained in its treatment of international topics, is probably the best confirmation of the fact that the Indian-Yugoslav talks, which concluded yesterday, by far surpass the limits of a bilateral meeting of two ministers for foreign affairs. It is rare that a ministerial meeting would be allotted so much space in the press and that every topic of the talks would be recorded with such great attention.

Naturally, all this has its explanation in the important situation in which the nonaligned movement finds itself on the eve of its important meetings, primarily its sixth summit, as well as in the undoubted authority of India and Yugoslavia within the movement. And what must certainly be added to this is the firm and steadfast conviction of both sides that today the basic principles and aims of nonalignment represent more than ever before a road sign for solving world problems and strengthening world peace. What attracts attention in this connection is Josip Vrhovec's statement made last night before a large number of Indian and foreign journalists at a press conference held on the occasion of the conclusion of the talks.

Solidarity and Influence

"What is important is to determine how the role of the nonaligned movement as an independent and nonbloc factor in world relations should be further strengthened," our federal secretary said. "There are many problems in the world which we believe cannot be solved correctly if we leave them to the blocs and big powers because in this event we would become the object of politics whereas we want precisely to be a subjective factor.... This is a question of the problems concerning the national security of nonaligned countries as well as their development and world peace. As a matter of fact, we really do not see any other forces of world peace which could at this time carry out a positive correction of this world situation and these world relations, except the nonaligned policy."

In this context, Vrhovec further added, we strive by strengthening the solidarity [of the nonaligned movement] to also strengthen the influence of the nonaligned policy in international relations.

The meeting of the federal secretary with journalists took place in an atmosphere of openness on both sides: Direct questions received direct answers.

Josip Vrhovec was very precise when, in reply to journalists' questions, he spoke about the attitude toward imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. "The nonaligned policy was born in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism," Vrhovec said. "But growing and developing, it has struggled simultaneously also against all other forms of foreign domination. Sometimes we cite domination and sometimes we cite hegemonism and sometimes we cite both although essentially this is a question of one and the same thing. The essence is in our aspiration to create the conditions for the freedom and autonomy and the independent development of countries and in the fact that at the same time we struggle for the principles of the nonaligned policy. [paragraph continues]

This means that the nonaligned countries refuse to reconcile themselves with the bloc divisions but further means that they struggle against them and that by its very essence the nonaligned policy is an independent and nonbloc policy.... It is true that there are certain controversies about this question. We will see to what an extent these controversies find expression at the coming meeting. I cannot make any predictions about this...."

Meeting at Airport

As a result of a delay in the departure of the Delhi-Athens flight, our federal secretary had an opportunity to meet and greet the next visitor to the Indian capital, the special envoy of Vietnam and the legendary diplomat during the South Vietnamese liberation struggle, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh. This only confirmed the fact that the importance of the coming meetings is understood in the entire nonaligned movement although quite naturally some countries are more and some less involved in this. The Indian and Yugoslav diplomacies are certainly among the more active ones in this connection: Immediately after his meeting with Mrs Binh, Minister Vajpayee will leave on a tour of Arab countries and many meetings are also in store for our federal secretary.

Yugoslavia and India have agreed to contribute, together with other nonaligned countries, to the success of the forthcoming meetings and to preserving the unity of the movement. The dialog between the two countries will be continued shortly at the highest level: Prime Minister Desai has accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia as early as next month and he expects to meet President Tito during this visit.

METOD ROTAR COMMENTS ON FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS

AU101605 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Although exports increased 13 percent and imports 30 percent in 4 months, a slight improvement in our foreign trade situation is noted and it will be more pronounced in the coming months. This assessment was made at a press conference by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, who stressed that in all the republics and provinces active work is being done on increasing exports.

There are some difficulties, however, because of the previously contracted imports of certain kinds of equipment, and it is therefore necessary that purchases abroad be diminished by self-restraint measures. The high increase of industrial production about 10 percent and the increase in investment outlays by about 30 percent are also causes of the excessive imports of production materials.

In the words of Metod Rotar, it is, therefore, very important that the overheating in the economy be reduced and that the growth of production and investment be gradually brought within the limits of the resolution on socioeconomic development this year.

TITO VISITS NEW SCHOOL NAMED AFTER HIS MOTHER

AU101118 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Accompanied by Sergej Kraigher and France Popit, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito visited the newly built elementary school in Bistrica by Stola which is named after his mother, Marija Broz. Following a brief stop in front of the school building, where a cultural-artistic program was performed for the occasion, President Tito inspected the school's classrooms and laboratories. President Tito presented the equipment for a technical laboratory as a gift to the school in Bistrica by Stola.

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YUGOSLAVIA

CROATIAN TRADE UNIONS BAR PERSONAL INCOME INCREASE

AU091803 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 79 p 3 AU

[E.K. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 4 May--According to a decision adopted at the recent session of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia, the personal incomes of the officials occupying professional positions in the council will not be increased as compared with last year. According to a self-managing agreement, personal incomes are adjusted every 6 months on the basis of the increase in the average personal incomes in the economy of the republic.

As was stated at today's press conference, in addition to this it was also recommended that all other trade union organizations and organs in the republic should adopt the same decision. And the communes, sociopolitical organizations and communities, self-managing communities, the social accounting service, banks and others should also adhere to this principle.

The purpose of this decision is within the framework of stabilization measures to stop and to restrain a disproportionate increase of personal incomes in relation to the increase of labor productivity and income.

It was recommended that all other trade union organizations in the republic adopt and implement the same decision.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD091458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["For Moderation in Consumption"--TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Zagreb--In the first quarter of 1979, the cost of living has already increased by the amount envisaged for the whole of 1979, with the cost of living up 9.9 percent compared with the same period last year. Food products account for 66.3 percent of the total living costs in Croatia, industrial goods 18.5 percent and services 15.2 percent. Consumption continues to rise, with industrial production up 9.2 percent in the first quarter, imports up nearly 33 percent, and demand still exceeding supply by 261 percent.

The increase in overall receipts by the population amounts to about 46 percent; this is made possible by the high level of growth in overall money receipts which exceed last year's figure at this period by 50 percent. This represents an extreme burden on production, and has a direct influence on price rises. This situation is to be put before the Croatian Assembly for debate this month.

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE REPORTED IN KOTOR AFTER 10 MAY EARTHQUAKE

LD111102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Summary] Kotor--New damage to buildings which had already been damaged by earthquakes was caused as a result of yesterday's earthquake, which hit the area of the Montenegrin littoral at about 0400. Reports have been received by the Kotor Municipal Assembly from citizens affected and some buildings will have to be rechecked.

SKOPJE OBSERVATORY REGISTERS EARTHQUAKE IN THESSALONIKI

LD111036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Summary] Skopje--At 0247 this morning, the Skopje University seismological observatory registered a powerful earthquake measuring 4.2 degrees of the Richter scale at the epicenter. The epicenter was about 40 km northeast of Thessaloniki and measured 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale in that town. The tremor was also felt by people in the southern part of Macedonia, where the measurement reached 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--Belgrade--By the decree of the president of the republic, Dzon Siroka, up to now under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Information, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Kingdom of Norway. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

CONSUL OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC--Ljubljana--Jean-Michel Benzot, the ambassador of the Central African Empire in the SFRY, today handed over the document on the appointment of Franc Razdevsek, chairman of the business committee of the SLOVENIJALES composite organization of associated labor in Ljubljana, as honorary consul of that country. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 8 May 79 LD]

CHINESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Titovo Uzice--The All-China Trade Union Federation Delegation, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, today ended its 3-day visit to the region of Titovo Uzice. The delegation, led by Huang Minwei, vice chairman of the All-China Trade Union Federation, held talks in the Municipal Trade Union Federation Council of Titovo Uzice on the organization of the municipal organization and its social involvement, and the members of the delegation showed interest in the development of self-management relations, the distribution of income and other questions. During their stay in the Titovo Uzice region the members of the Chinese trade union delegation visited a car factory in Priboj, looked round Zlatibor, the museum of the 1941 uprising and Partisan Square in Titovo Uzice and went round the building site of the commemorative complex on the legendary Mr Kadinjaca. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 8 May 79 LD]

PRC PATENTS DELEGATION--Belgrade--A PRC Government delegation for the questions of patents, led by Wu Heng, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon. The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Professor Dragutin Boskovic, director of the Federal Patents Institute, and his associates. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 8 May 79 LD]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received 'Abd al-Husayn Hamzavi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Yugoslavia, in a farewell visit and presented him with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with ribbon. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 7 May 79 AU]

HUNGARIAN BANK PRESIDENT VISIT--Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice Premier Andrej Marinc received here today National Bank of Hungary President Dr. Matyas Timar, visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Financial cooperation between the two countries was assessed in the talks as extremely favourable. Certain current questions on economic cooperation between the two countries were also discussed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 10 May 79 LD]

KRIANGSAK RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Bangkok, May 3, TANJUG--The prime minister of Thailand, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, today received Dusan Gaspari, new Yugoslav ambassador in Bangkok. In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, they interchanged opinions in bilateral Yugoslav-Thai relations. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the so-far development of these relations and asserted that conditions have been created for still wider and more fruitful cooperation in both trade and other fields. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 3 May 79 LD]

TALKS WITH SUDAN OFFICIAL--Belgrade, May 3, TANJUG--Consultations were held today at the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs between Under Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sudan Hashim Osman and Under Secretary in the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar. Considered on this occasion were questions of mutual interest, preparations for the coming sixth conference of the nonaligned, current international topics and the development of bilateral relations. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 3 May 79 LD]

DELEGATION VISITS LATIN AMERICA--Lima--A delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions Council led by Vladimir Kovacevic, deputy president of the Council of Serbian Trade Unions, attended the opening ceremony of the fifth congress of the Central Union Organization of Bolivian Workers, in La Paz. Before this, the Yugoslav delegation visited Caracas, taking part in a seminar devoted to self-management organized by the Central Union Organization of Venezuelan Workers. On this occasion Vladimir Kovacevic, the head of our delegation, delivered a well-received lecture on the development of the socialist self-management system in Yugoslavia. The representatives of the Serbian Trade Union Council travel to Peru today. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 4 May 79 LD]

TU DELEGATION VISITS PERU--Lima, May 10 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions has ended its four-day visit to Peru. The delegation had a comprehensive exchange of views with representatives of the four Peruvian central trade union organizations. Trade union leaders of Peru displayed a keen interest in Yugoslavia's socialist self-management development. They also expressed the readiness of their organizations to take active part in the preparations for the world trade union conference on the new international economic order, which is to convene early next year at the initiative of trade union movements of the nonaligned countries. During the talks, the need was set out for notably intensifying and expanding cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries. The Yugoslav trade union delegation today left for Ecuador. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 10 May 79 LD]

PLANNING OFFICIAL DEPARTS MOSCOW--Spasoje Medenica, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, left Moscow yesterday after attending a session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning Activities. The Yugoslav delegation participated in the discussions of a multilateral agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of nuclear power station equipment. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

BCP STUDY DELEGATION--Nador Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received a BCP study delegation which has examined LCY activities in the development of science and technology in the economy. The delegation is led by Ivan Milushev, deputy chief of the Department for Science and Education of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

EMPLOYMENT IN MACEDONIA--The Socialist Republic of Macedonia has 381,000 employed in the socialist sector, or 20.8 percent of the population. At the end of December 1978, the number of unemployed reached 107,433. [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 28 Apr 79 p 2 AU]